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REJECTION OF NONPROLIFERATION TREATY CONFIRMED

PY041557 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1933 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Geneva, 3 Apr (TELAM) -- Today Argentina confirmed its rejection of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty before the UN Disarmament Conference, considering it highly unsatisfactory and discriminatory, and, in effect, promoting the legitimization of the possession of nuclear weapons. The Argentine delegation, headed by Julio Cesar Carasales, said that the countries possessing nuclear weapons are the ones which must give guarantees, that these necessary steps have not been taken, and that there does not seems to be any willingness to do so.

Carasales said that Argentina, like the other 39 members of the disarmament conference, believes that the treaty is discriminatory because it imposes definite, unequal obligations, it arbitrarily restricts the possibilities of using atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and it seeks to preserve advanced technology within an exclusive circle of countries, excluding others.

Carasales rejected the efforts to associate the prevention of nuclear war with the ratification of the nonproliferation treaty and to place the responsibility on the countries which have not signed the treaty for the serious international situation. The Argentine representative emphasized that if a country decides not to sign the nuclear proliferation treaty it does not mean that this country has the intention of producing or possessing nuclear weapons.

Carasales reaffirmed the Argentine position emphatically defended by Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo before the same organization -- the UN Disarmament Conference -- on 28 February 1984.

ALFONSIN APPRECIATES U.S. COOPERATION ON DEBT

PY042229 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 4 Apr 84 p 4

[Text] Raul Alfonsin has expressed his appreciation to U.S. Ambassador Frank Ortiz for the cooperation the United States has given Argentina to help it meet its foreign debt commitments. Dante Caputo and the U.S. ambassador have stated that this rapprochement is related to the prestige of the Argentine democracy.

President Raul Alfonsin yesterday expressed his appreciation to Ambassador Ortiz for the cooperation the United States gave to Argentina to help it meet its foreign obligations. Alfonsin and Ortiz held a short but cordial talk. During the talk, in which Apostolic Nuncio Ubaldo Calabresi participated, Alfonsin told Ortiz: "Thank you for your cooperation," while the nuncio stated: "You must have worked very hard," referring to the last minute negotiations to reach an agreement.

Ortiz stated that his country decided to help Argentina in renegotiating its foreign debt to cooperate with the democratic government established here, and to promote "more contacts and trade" with Latin American nations which have adopted this system of government. The U.S. ambassador added that "from the date of my arrival in Argentina I have often said that the United States has a great appreciation for Argentina for having achieved democracy."

Foreign Minister Caputo agreed with the ambassador's statement, because, he stated, "the agreement which Argentina reached with several Latin American countries and the United States" is something that "shows that the prestige of democracy" in our country is recognized not only "in words" but through "concrete acts" as well.

Caputo also termed the agreement "a historical landmark in Argentine relations with Latin America."

Both the remarks by the foreign minister and the U.S. ambassador were made during a meeting between Presidents Alfonsin and Miguel de la Madrid and all ambassadors accredited to Argentina.

Caputo said that thanks to the cooperation of these countries Argentina has not been declared "an insolvent nation, which could have caused a tremendous problem to the economic management of our governments, and a real obstacle."

Returning to the issue of democracy, Ambassador Ortiz stated that this system of government "is what we believe is convenient for the peoples" and that this is one of the "many reasons my country is happy and because an agreement has been reached to prevent an imminent problem."

Caputo also took the opportunity to refute criticisms by some sectors on the agreement for the refinancing of debt interests, and said that "there are people who are sad when things go well for the Argentines." He added that those sectors that criticize are those who "have achieved situations of power within society thanks to a national paralysis and now are not willing to abandon (these privileges), and, therefore, when the country takes a step forward it seems as if some people are upset."

MEXICAN PRESIDENT DE LA MADRID CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Alfonsin

PY041318 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1940 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Apr (NA) -- Today the Argentine and Mexican Presidents agreed on the need to seek greater cooperation between the two countries and the rest of the Latin American nations and also voiced their concern over the Central American situation. Also during the first private meeting with his Mexican counterpart this morning, which lasted approximately 80 minutes President Alfonsin, "deeply moved," thanked De la Madrid for the support Mexico granted Argentina in paying the interest rates on its foreign debt.

Sources within the Mexican delegation, for their part, stated that the meeting which took place in President Alfonsin's office was "very cordial and fruitful" and that President Miguel de la Madrid had praised the new state of law that prevails in Argentina.

Alfonsin and De la Madrid held talks during the first of the two scheduled private meetings to be held during the Mexican President's 3-day official visit to Argentina. According to general comments, the meeting lasted "much longer" than usual and was termed by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo "as clear proof" of the strengthening relationship between the two countries.

The second private meeting between Alfonsin and De la Madrid will be held at 1100 tomorrow at the Olivos Presidential Residence, after which the two presidents will share a luncheon with members of their respective governments. At 1700, in the White Hall of Government House, Alfonsin and De la Madrid will sign a joint communique. Some of the issues mentioned in the communique were analyzed today and will continue to be discussed during the second meeting.

Although no official information regarding the subjects discussed this morning was disclosed, it was learned that Alfonsin placed emphasis on the Argentine Government's and people's gratitude for Mexico's cooperation. The Mexican president for his part, had allegedly pointed out his country's willingness to aid the growing Argentine democracy at this "crucial moment" in overcoming this country's economic difficulties.

During the lengthy meeting, Alfonsin and De la Madrid thoroughly reviewed the international situation, Latin American problems, and especially voiced their concern over the Central American conflict.

The chiefs of state had allegedly noted the need for greater bilateral cooperation as well as among all the countries of the continent, especially in view of the economic crisis that affects every country.

Later, during a ceremony in which Alfonsin decorated De la Madrid with the Collar of the Libertador General San Martin Order, the latter publicly referred to the strong friendship ties between Argentina and Mexico. De la Madrid stated: "I receive this decoration as another sign of the great friendship between the Argentine Republic and Mexico." He also voiced his desire that General Jose de San Martin "will continue to be the hero that will preside over the relationship between our countries."

Alfonsin, for his part, told De la Madrid that "I feel honored in decorating you because of the mission you have carried out in favor of peace and justice and because of your effort to consolidate the Latin American integration."

Attends Reception

PY041326 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Last night, the Argentine and Mexican Presidents expressed their agreement on several issues. In a reception that President Alfonsin held last night in honor of Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, both dignitaries delivered speeches which showed that they share similar points of view on issues such as regional development; the foreign debt; international policy, particularly regarding Central America; and the work carried out by the Contadora Group.

Addresses Dinner

PY041402 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0059 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Apr (TELAM) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado tonight reaffirmed his solidarity with the legitimate desire of the Argentine people for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and went on to add that "we do not want new tensions appearing in the region." He also said that "for those countries which advocate hemispheric dialogue, peace in Central America is part of the vision they have of Latin America." President De la Madrid Hurtado made these remarks during the dinner which President Raul Alfonsin held in his honor tonight at the Errazuriz Palace in Buenos Aires.

He stressed the friendly atmosphere which surrounded his stay in Buenos Aires, spoke about the battles for independence waged by the two nations, and emphasized that "we have always been honest friends and sincere partners in dialogue."

He said that "we cannot disguise our satisfaction when we see that peoples are not mistaken and will not live without freedom. The fatherland is not a gift which is granted once and forever, it must be won, conquered, and deserved, just as the Argentines have done with theirs and as we Mexicans do with ours every day." He went on to say that "the attention with which my country follows the efforts of your government and people to rechannel institutional activities is not an accident."

He indicated that taking its social functions away from the state or, in the worst of cases, separating it from the civilian society, is the most effective means of turning democracy into merely an abstract notion. De la Madrid Hurtado added: "Authoritarianism is the result of leaving political action in the hands of an inflexible government structure which lacks constitutional counterbalances."

He said: "You are especially right, Mr President Alfonsin, when you talk about the human substratum on which any legitimate power must rest. In Latin America we know all about the results of separating public functions from the true source of sovereignty, the nation."

Addresses Congress

FL050227 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0010 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- In an address before the Argentine Congress, President Miguel de la Madrid today warned that the Latin American countries have only one alternative, which is separate independence or joint action. In his speech before Argentine deputies and senators, he noted that the enemies of the Latin American peoples have benefited from division and lack of solidarity, which is why he made an urgent appeal to overcome what he called barren isolation.

We do not want new conflicts and wars in our vast territory, we need peace and well-being. We do not want martyrs from warlike confrontations. We are civilian heroes, the head of state said. De la Madrid asserted that some of Latin America's central problems are due to the domination we endured for several centuries, and added that many of the risks threatening us are common and ignoring them would be to turn our backs on history.

Argentina's Vice President Victor Martinez said the Mexican president's presence in Buenos Aires is a demonstration that the isolation has been broken and that the advance toward hemispheric solidarity is burying regional egotism. He said it is important that the legislative activity has reappeared in Argentina, after having been suspended for 8 years during the military dictatorship. He stated that great efforts are being made to repeal laws imposed by the de facto government to restore respect for human rights and eradicate all forms of repression.

In this sense, President De la Madrid praised the efforts of Argentina's constitutional authorities aimed at making the democratic recovery an irreversible process. In addition, he expressed satisfaction because human rights are considered the main foundation for rebuilding democratic institutions.

IPU DELEGATE ON FALKLANDS, ACHIEVING PEACE

PY041546 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2225 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva, 3 Apr (EFE) -- Luis Leon, chief of the Argentine delegation to the IPU, which is meeting here, said that Argentina "will not drop its guard" regarding the recovery of the Malvinas Islands where British colonialism is violating all UN resolutions." [quotation marks as published]

The Argentine senator said that: "The 28 million Argentines who were represented by an Argentine Government and an Argentine flag in the Malvinas until 1833, will regain our sovereignty over the islands since the struggles that are carried out for the sake of freedom are the only ones that ennoble the human race."

In his speech, the Argentine delegate praised Argentina's reincorporation to the IPU. The last time Argentina attended this conference was the one held in London in 1975. He noted that Argentina seeks to achieve peace and a "dignifying and exemplary democracy."

He added: "It cannot be that in our beloved Central America people are killing each other with Russian and American tanks. We demand the establishment of democracy worldwide since international solidarity cannot depend on the orders that are issued from either the East or the West." According to the Argentine delegate, peace is the outcome of culture and it will not be achieved until "imperial metropolies and fanatic sectarian groups accept the fact that no emancipation is possible if the raison d'etre of the human race is not respected."

CGT LEADERS MEET, SCORE RADICAL GOVERNMENT

PY041724 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in Enlgish 4 Apr 84 p 11

[Text] (CYN-NA) The unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT) rapped the Radical government for what it said were the recent "huge tariff increases, in the same style of the last military government," and accused the Education and Justice Ministry of "political manoeuvering" for not having normalized the nation's labour courts. In a statement issued after a meeting of secretaries-general, the unified CGT further blasted the government for its "arrogance and for ignoring our reality" the latest tariff and financial measures.

The CGT also announced it had completed work on a proposed "professional associations" law for unions and will submit it for congressional consideration when normal sessions begin. Monday's labour court decision ruling "unconstitutional" four articles of the military-decreed union law was hailed by the CGT.

On the current status of the nation's labour courts, the CGT demanded that judges "retired without justifiable reasons" be rehired until the Senate can "constitutionally" consider their cases.

CGT leaders Saul Ubaldini and Jorge Triaca also set what was said to be a historical precedent by meeting with leaders of the Rural Society in talks designed to create a "national front" in defence of democracy and workers socio-economic interests. Hugo Barrionuevo, President Raul Alfonsin's personal delegate for union affairs, made his own plea for labour unity and announced he would first talk with Triaca, considered a "moderate" within the CGT, before meeting with Ubaldini, a CGT "hardliner."

On the strike front, the 100,000-strong Auto Workers' Union (SMATA) decided to begin new protest action after last month's strike activity went unheeded by auto companies. Unlike the March protests, which almost split the union as only two of the four national SAMATA secretaries-general backed the measures, the new action is supported by the entire union. The new protests will begin with a march on Government House sometime next week, SMATA announced.

Sixty of the 64 branches of the 300,000-strong Construction Workers' Union (UOCRA) begin their "battle plan" today with two-hour work stoppages in demand of a 50 percent wage hike. The union plans to culminate the protest action with a 24-hour nationwide strike on April 12.

Railway workers meanwhile yesterday completed a successful 24-hour strike, with all traffic along the Metre line effectively paralyzed. The protestors said they would decide within 15 days whether to undertake new strike action in demand of a minimum $A14,000 wage.

OFFICIAL DENIES EXTENSION OF PRICE CONTROLS

PY041715 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 Apr 84 p 11

[Text] (DYN) Following an Economy Ministry meeting, Trade Secretary Ricardo Campero yesterday denied the price control system would be extended beyond prices already covered, thus excluding their application to meat and vegetables. Meanwhile, food industry representative Gilberto Montagna, who attended the same meeting, yesterday told Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun the system of price controls has created a repressed inflation of 20-25 percent at the expense of industrial profitability.

DELEGATION TO VIEW TRADE PROSPECTS IN CSSR

PY011214 Buenos Aires TELEM in Spanish 0038 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Mar (TELEM) -- A delegation of businessmen and senators left this afternoon for Czechoslovakia to look into prospects for future trade agreements. The delegation is made up of a group of businessmen; Senator Edgardo Murgia (PJ from Misiones), who is president of the Senate Fuel Committee; Senator Hector Velazquez (UCR from Misiones); and Misiones Governor Ricardo Barrios Arrechea.

The commercial attache to the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Argentina, Ludek Pokorny, is accompanying the delegation, said that the visit will last about a week. Pokorny affirmed that the Argentine delegation will not only be able to visit Prague and part of Czechoslovakia, but it will also be able to make any kind of commercial contacts. He added that Argentina could buy heavy machinery and industrial machinery, and that Czechoslovakia could be interested in purchasing hides, furs, soybeans, and other primary products.

INDIAN PRESIDENT, FRG FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT

PY031440 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Excerpts] President of the Republic of India Zail Singh and an official Indian delegation will visit Argentina from 27 to 30 April in response to an invitation extended by the Argentine Government. FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will pay a visit to Argentina from 14 to 18 April.

TRADE SECRETARY RECEIVES HAITIAN MINISTER

PY311518 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0503 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Mar (TELAM) -- Trade Secretary Ricardo Campero has received Haitian Finance and Economy Affairs Minister Frantz Merceron. The two officials analyzed bilateral relations and they agreed on the need to increase trade between the two countries.

RADIO BELGRANO BROADCAST INTERRUPTED, 7 ARRESTED

PY031900 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] The 13 persons who were arrested last night in the incidents that took place near the Torre de los Ingleses have been placed at the disposal of the courts.

Additionally, the seven persons, who tried to take over the installations of Radio Belgrano early this morning, are still under arrest at police precinct No 17. As is well known, seven persons broke into the Radio Belgrano building at about 0130 and interrupted the broadcast of a program commemorating the Malvinas war. It was reported that the persons in question, who will be prosecuted for issuing threats and usurping property, expressed their disagreement with what was said in that radio program.

'Ultranationalists' Released

PY041415 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0339 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 4 Apr (TELAM) -- The seven persons who were detained for almost 20 hours in the 17th Police Precinct have been released. They are linked to ultranational groups who early this morning took over Radio Belgrano threatening the radio personnel and broadcasting slogans against the government. The release was ordered by Judge Alfredo Muller after the detainees were identified and their background checked. They are Carlos Castrogiovanni (known as Castroge), Alberto Damiani de Vila, Maria Graciellia, Marcello Llaneza, Sergio Ansini, Jose Sosa, and Alejandro Cormilo.

Early this morning, after 0100, these individuals entered Radio Belgrano, located on 1237 Uruguay Street, acting as though they were carrying weapons in their pockets, while the program Night Dream run by Martin Caparros and Jorge Dorio was being broadcast. Shouting -- you are a bunch of Jewish traitors -- Castroge and his friends took over the microphone expressing their disagreement with how the radio announcers were treating the Malvinas war issue.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES REPUDIATES ABC COLOR CLOSURE

PY301932 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Excerpt] The Chamber of Deputies concluded a session at 0110 today with the approval of various draft bills and resolutions. The legislators approved a resolution repudiating the arbitrary closure of the Paraguayan newspaper ABC COLOR.

UPPER HOUSE RECESSES IN 'SURPRISE MOVE'

PY281520 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 27 Mar 84 p 7

[Text] (DYN) -- In a surprise move the senate yesterday went into recess until April 18 with upper House spokesmen saying the recess could last until April 25 due to Easter festivities. The Chamber of Deputies will also be taking Easter week off for "disinfection of the building," majority leader Cesar Jaroslavsky (Radical-Entre Rios) announced yesterday. However Vice-President Victor Martinez, the official Senate head, did not rule out "special" or "secret" sessions, especially to discuss appointments to the judiciary or Armed Forces promotions. Both houses will briefly convene on April 4 to greet Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. The recess will be used by film diredtor Juan Jose Jusid to film the 1935 killing of Senator Enzo Bordebehere in the Upper House during an attempt on the life of Progressive Democrat founder Lisandro de la Torre.

FINANCE MINISTER, FURTADO ON LOAN FOR ARGENTINA

PY050134 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Apr 84 p 9

[Text] Rio de Janeiro -- Finance Minister Ernane Galveas yesterday called the $50 million bridge loan granted to Argentina "a major international cooperation gesture." The Brazilian loan, granted for a 30-day period, and those granted by three other Latin American countries and the U.S. Treasury, have helped Argentina pay the interest on its foreign debt, so that no U.S. bank could declare this country in default.

For his part, economist Celso Furtado said: "I have the impression that it was a maneuver designed by the United States to solve the problem for U.S. banks with Mexican mediation." He recalled that within the United States there is considerable opposition to the use of Treasury funds to guarantee the repayment of loans granted by banks, which have made huge profits by lending to the Third World; therefore, the government "managed to use some Latin American countries for the transition."

During an interview, Galveas admitted that the loan is actually guaranteed by the U.S. Government, which promised to credit the same amount to Brazil as soon as Argentina signs the letter of intent submitted to the IMF for an adjustment program. Under the terms of the agreement, "which was reached in less than 48 hours," Colombia, Venezuela, Argentina, and Brazil will provide $50 million each, and the U.S. Treasury will provide $300 million. [figures as published]

"It is really a simple operation, although it has considerable political significance. The Brazilian Central Bank, which has deposits in the Federal Reserve system -- the U.S. central bank -- transferred the funds to Argentina for 30 days. When it was needed, Brazil also received the cooperation of all the Latin American central banks, which maintained their deposits at Banco do Brasil branches abroad," the minister said.

Galveas explained that the initiative was launched by Mexican Finance Minister Jesus Herzog, although "the banks that make up the coordinating committee for the renegotiation of the Argentine debt have also participated." He ruled out that Argentina will not meet its obligations, and denied that there had been U.S. pressure behind the Mexican initiative. "We should not talk about pressure, because there was understanding," he said. He declined to comment on the impact that the formula will have on the strategy that Argentina has adopted for the renegotiation of its debt because, he noted, "that is an Argentine problem."

Furtado, who met Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid when he visited Brazil, believes that the Argentine Government, through Raul Prebisch, has in fact assumed the commitment of submitting a letter of intent to the IMF. "But the Argentine Government would never accept recession as an adjustment strategy," Professor Furtado said. He pointed out, contrary to the Brazilian case, Argentina "has reserves."

"The banks," he explained, "wanted to force Argentina into using those reserves, thus getting a strangle-hold on this country when renegotiating its debt. But Argentina refused." Under such circumstances, creditors could have declared Argentina in default, a decision that would have "set a precedent and caused panic." Furtado recalled that in the cases of Poland and Mexico, the U.S. Government worked out formulas to prevent banks from declaring their debtors in default.

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS WITH MEXICO IN SEVEN AREAS

PY030146 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Mar 84 p 8

[Text] The Brazilian and Mexican Governments yesterday signed in the Planalo Palace three documents to expand their cooperation, namely, the working program on bilateral economic cooperation, the protocol on financial support for trade, and the complementary adjustment to the basic agreement for industrial cooperation. The overall cooperation program encompasses seven areas: trade, industry, finance, energy, science and technology maritime transport, and economic planning and policy.

In the trade area, the objective will be sustained trade growth, gradual elimination of trade barriers, and diversified bilateral trade. Suggestions are made to achieve a dynamic and balanced trade, to jointly explore goods and services export opportunities in third countries, and to set up information exchange mechanisms on potential or actual supply and demand opportunities so that advantage can be taken of the complementary character of the two economies.

In the financial sector, a proposal has been made for a system of credit with forward-exchange contracts, the details of which will be negotiated between the Foreign Trade Department of the Bank of Brazil and the National Foreign Trade Bank. This system will be used to cover pending deferred operations not provided for in the payment and reciprocal payment agreement, involving Mexican importers' debts with Brazilian exporters.

To expand current lines of credit between the Central Bank of Brazil and Bank of Mexico, the National Foreign Trade Bank will grant a $50-million line of credit to the Bank of Brazil which has already granted a line of credit for the same amount to the Mexican bank. Financial agreements between the Central Bank of Brazil and the Bank of Mexico will be accelerated, as will technical agreements between Petrobras and Pemex so that the mechanism of mutual financing of Pemex oil exports and Petrobras oil byproducts and petrochemicals exports can be extended until 31 December 1984.

In the area of energy, Brazil would like a Brazilian consortium to win the contract for direct current transmission from the Federal Electricity Commission, and Mexico wants to see Mexican enterprises participating in Petrobras' oil prospecting program.

In the scientific and technological area, support was expressed for the "bilateral shared risk." This is a Mexican proposal to promote a continuous exchange of technical and technological information to make it possible for medium- and small-sized enterprises to develop their own technologies.

In the area of maritime transport, a decision was made to seek understandings between the enterprises directly involved and the respective maritime authorities whenever freight costs represent an obstacle to bilateral trade.

In the area of economic planning and policy, new efforts will be made to satisfy the wishes expressed by the two presidents during the official visit of President Figueiredo to Mexico in April 1983.

PRESIDENT ENDORSES DIRECT ELECTIONS FOR PREFECTS

PY041550 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Apr 84 p 5

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- President Figueiredo said yesterday that he approves the restoration of the direct ballot system for prefects who will take office in capitals after November 1984, provided that this measure is proposed -- and approved -- by the Congress. He made this statement to 12 provincial capital prefects during a meeting that he held with them yesterday afternoon at the Planalto Palace, according to Florianopolis Prefect Claudio Avila de Silva.

According to Da Silva, President Figueiredo referred to the fact that they are appointed officials when talking about the governmental support for the prefectures at capitals and state governorships. During the ensuing conversation, Da Silva told the president -- as relayed by Da Silva himself -- that the prefects endorsed direct elections. In this regard, a consensus was reached by the prefects during a meeting held early yesterday afternoon at the office of the Sao Paulo governorship representative.

PMDB LEADER PROPOSES ELECTORAL SYSTEM PLEBISCITE

PY041913 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Apr 84 p 3

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo -- Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB], yesterday said that his proposal to hold a national plebiscite to learn from the Brazilian people whether or not they want to elect their next president by the direct ballot system is being circulated among congressmen, with favorable reactions.

Guimaraes said that his idea is equally valid regardless of the approval or rejection of the Dante de Oliveira amendment, which is to be voted on by Congress on 25 April. He added that the objective is to have those who are still undecided and refuse to accept poll results make up their minds. Polls indicate that 95 percent of the population wants direct elections. "We have not doubt that the people want the direct ballot system. But, should [Congress] unfortunately vote for the indirect ballot system, doubts should be dispelled by means of a popular plebiscite. We will then listen to all the nation say yea or nay," Guimaraes stated.

Ulysses Guimaraes says that there is still room for holding the plebiscite. He explained that the system is simple: All it takes is a slip of paper with a printed yea and nay, which is to be marked by the voters.

SAO PAULO METALWORKERS START SLOWDOWN STRIKE

PY030345 Paris AFP in Spanish 1556 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo, 2 Apr (AFP) -- Today more than 100,000 metalworkers in the Sao Paulo area started a slowdown strike with the goal of cutting down the production of some 15,000 enterprises and thus exerting pressure on the managements seeking the renewal of the collective bargaining contracts. This measure, which was adopted last week after negotiations carried out between the labor unions and the so-called group of 14 failed, was adopted by the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries [FIESP] and mainly affects automobile manufacturers and their subsidiary companies. Some 75,000 workers of the Ford, Volkswagen, Mercedes Benz, and General Motors Companies at dawn today started the slowdown strike that will continue until the end of the month and will end with a general strike if an agreement is still not reached by then.

In addition to a 83.3 percent salary increase, the workers demand job stability, that their work week be cut down to 40 hours, and the inclusion of a salary escalator clause.

This strike measure adopted by the labor unions seeks to cut the factories' production by 30 percent. The Ford and Volkswagen labor union leaders intend to cut down the daily production from 2,400 vehicles to 1,000.

Early this morning a Ford spokesman stated that the slowdown strike not only will include working slowly and unwillingly, but also in omitting certain parts when assembling the vehicles. However, he pointed out that none of the parts that will be omitted are vital to the operation and safety of the vehicles.

The German Volkswagen enterprise as well as the Ford management have decided to safeguard the available stock of vehicles, trucks, and tractors in case the strike should eventually worsen.

CTA DIRECTOR ON BUILDING OF ROCKETS, SATELLITES

PY032052 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Apr 84 p 17

[Text] Sao Paulo -- Brigadier Hugo Piva, director of the Aerospace Technical Center (CTA), has said that in 5 years private enterprise should assume responsiblity for the manufacture of space rockets and communication satellites "as has happened in other parts of the world where private enterprise is now manufacturing this sophisticated equipment which depends on highly advanced electronics."

In 1989 the CTA will launch its first satellite launcher vehicle (VLS) which will be carrying a satellite manufactured by the National Space Research Institute (INPE) According to Brig Piva, the technology for the VLS and the satellite will be transferred to the country's private sector because "that's the way" it should be.

Brig Piva announced that the first flight of the Sonda IV rocket, to be luanched before the VLS, will take place at Barrera do Inferno, RGN, in October 1984. The Sonda IV will then give birth to the VLS which will be made up of several rockets in addition to a stage that will be built with parts made of modern metal alloys being produced in the country.

The CTA director also revealed that the INPE is already working on the communication satellite that will represent "a modern and advanced technology."

The Sonda IV, which is capable of reaching 1,000 km, will only climb to 730 km in the October test because it will be packed with sensing devices to test its performance in flight. Brig Piva gave this explanation: "The most unusual piece of equipment inside the Sonda IV is the on-board computer that will guide the rocket, thus minimizing problems during its return. This is a sophisticated technology that was entirely developed by CTA scientists. This is a small computer that could be miniaturized to the size of a cigarette pack." In addition to the computer, the CTA developed the software for its utilization. Brig Piva said: "The CTA developed all this. Incidentally, we are the pioneers in computer technology in the country. The first Brazilian computer was developed by CTA scientists."

REFUGEES AT NUNCIATURE MIGHT LEAVE SATURDAY

PY050245 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] According to reports datelined Quito, the four terrorists who sought shelter at the nunciature may leave Santiago for Quito on Saturday. The news agency FRANCE PRESSE has reported that Cesar Verduga, secretary general of the Latin American human rights association, has announced that the four refugees may depart Santiago for Quito on Saturday.

Supported by 'Marxists'

PY041421 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Marxist sectors have launched a campaign abroad in support of the terrorists who murdered Major General Carol Urzua and his bodyguards. A Marxist organization of Chilean exiles who are residing in Italy has, with the support of Italian leftists, requested that action be promptly taken in support of the three [as heard] terrorists.

In a communique, the organization is asking support from various governments, trade unions, and other organizations so that the three individuals who are held responsible for the killing of Maj Gen Urzua and his two bodyguards be spared from standing trial. The Chilean Marxists exiled in Italy are now asking that various European governments and organizations impair the course of justice in our country. They are launching a large-scale campaign in support of the terrorists and murderers who have slain Maj Gen Urzua and his bodyguards.

FRG EMBASSY PROTESTS ARREST OF DEACONESS

PY041349 Paris AFP in Spanish 1551 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Santiago, 3 Apr (AFP) -- The FRG Embassy today reported that it has protested to President Augusto Pinochet's regime the mistreatment to which German Deaconess Doris Brigitte Stahl was subjected by the police. A spokesman of the FRG diplomatic mission indicated that a verbal protest was made to the Chilean Foreign Ministry once the situation which Miss Stahl had experienced became known.

Brigitte Stahl, deaconess of the Lutheran Church, was captured by the Carabineros (militarized police) on 27 March, during the national day of protest against the Chilean military regime. According to her story, the incident took place when she was accidentally walking between burning tires which opposition groups had placed as barricades in the densely populated district of Santa Julia in eastern Santiago. Although she had nothing to do with the demonstrators, the deaconess was hit with a nightstick on the back of her neck and on the back. Once she fell, she was taken to a Carabineros van parked nearby. She said that she was pulled by the hair all the way. Once inside the van the deaconess had to lie down on the floor of the van and receive more blows while personnel walked all over her, Pastor Veit Dietrich, and Chilean Jaime Caneo, who had been accompanying the deaconess and were also arrested, according to the report.

In her plea to the court the deaconess said that the policemen became even more aggressive when they found out that she was German.

Later, after the two men were released, she said, the officer in charge of the unit made me take off my blouse and walk around the corridor. This operation was repeated until I was totally naked and subjected to all kinds of outrages, humilitation, and rudeness, Brigitte Stahl added. At midnight, in the middle of the curfew ordered by the military authorities, the deaconess was left on a street in La Cisterna neighborhood, southwest Santiago, far away from the place where she had been arrested.

The Lutheran missionary was taken in by a family in the neighborhood and on the next day she asked the FRG Embassy to step in. After receiving medical care, she submitted a plea to a Santiago military prosecutor. The reports carried by the news media today indicated that the charges are illegal arrest, unnecessary violence, physical harm, and dishonorable treatment.

SANTIAGO ARCHBISHOP FRESNO LEAVES FOR ROME

PY022348 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Santiago Archbishop Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno has left for Rome. Before his departure at the international airport, he expressed thanks for the support extended to the call he made for overcoming the present situation. He also condemned violence.

[Begin Fresno recording] Before leaving for Rome, I want to say goodbye to all the faithful of Santiago and express thanks for the broad support that several sectors have extended to the call I made to help overcome the crisis that has affected the country. However, I should once again deplore and reject violence, because it jeopardizes peace and brings mourning to so many Chilean families. [end recording]

The archbishop was also asked whether he would talk with Pope John Paul II on the Beagle mediation process and on the situation at the nunciature, where four extremists sought shelter in January.

[Begin Fresno recording] In connection with the refugees at the nunciature, I hope that before my audience with the holy father I may be told the good news that the problem has been solved and that the four people are allowed to leave. As for the mediation, I will only be informed on the status of the negotiation. That is the only thing I am entitled to. [words indistinct] [end recording]

DAILY PUBLISHES COMMUNIST PARTY'S 'STRATEGY'

PY050024 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Escalating violent clashes, attacks on public utility companies, and bombs in parishes and industries with large work forces. These are the plans for Chile which have been laid out by the Communist Party. A report published by a Santiago morning daily claims the existence of a report entitled: The New Political Conditions, and the New Struggle Methods.

The program put together by the Marxist-Leninist strategists recommends that a nationwide atmosphere of chaos and armed struggle be created. In order to proceed with this program, a number of instructions are given. The document issued by the Communist Party acknowledges the fact that most Chileans support General Pinochet's government.

Among the actions to be carried out in Chile, the document adovcates psychological warfare using three different methods: 1) The author is fully identified and takes full credit for the deeds; 2) the author of terrorist actions is not clearly identified; and 3) the author is unknown and undertakes malicious propaganda actions, thus information is confusing and misleading and the public could attribute these actions to the government. In addition, in their criminal program for the coming months, the communists mention other methods including not paying bills, agitating in hospitals and clinics, and seizing downtown offices.

Among the malicious propaganda actions, the communists stress the need to attack trade union leaders who are well-known for their stand against the government, thus placing suspicion on the government for these actions. As far as the media are concerned, the communists say that every task force must devise a system to send letters with forged names and identities to oppose the actions suggested by the government to fight terrorism.

DAILY ON PINOCHET SPEECH, DEFEATING MARXISM

PY302130 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 25 Mar 84 p A 3

[Editorial: "The Defeat of Marxism"]

[Text] In a recent speech, the president reasserted some concepts that are always valid. This was done at the proper time since there are vast national sectors that are greatly disoriented. In part this is due to the people's difficulty in understanding the not-always clear actions and statements issued by government officials, since at a given time they tended to blur the nature of the true adversaries of the democracy the country is aspiring to achieve.

The president has done well in reminding the people that the main enemy we confront is Marxism in its varied forms, which is just as dangerous today as it was in 1964 or 1970. If the objectives of the government that assumed power in 1970 had not been frustrated by the intervention of the military, which was demanded by the majority of the people, our country probably would have fallen under the guidelines of a Soviet model or become submerged in civil war.

But it is also true that "today, there is a resurgence of some old vices" and that "totalitarian voices that promote the class struggle and confrontations among Chileans have resurfaced." This is obviously something completely undesired and dangerous and something that must be fought since it is certainly a minority of Chileans who want the reestablishment of a system which showed its deficiencies and, ultimately, its impotency to impede the advance of totalitarianism.

The defeat of this government allowed us "to undertake the task of building an effective democracy and to discuss the means through which we can best achieve it." However, it is necessary to point out that the guidelines in holding this debate are specifically established in several public statements and in official and judicial documents which range from the declaration of principles to the Constitution, including the exhaustive and detailed study that led to the drafting of the proper bill.

In sum, the characteristics of the future democratic system have already been defined and approved by two thirds of the electorate. Therefore, the discussion of the bill should not be unnecessarily postponed, and since more than one third of the presidential term that is provided for in the temporary constitutional law has elapsed, we should decidedly and hurriedly issue the complementary legislation required for establishing the renewed and strong democracy that the country demands.

We cannot overlook the fact that the specific objective of this temporary stage is to assure that the new institutions take root throughout the nation so that they may successfully confront those challenges that are inherent to a complete democracy.

If those initiatives which have doubtful political realism and which will result in deviations or unjustified delays of the normalization process prosper, it is possible that within a short time the government may adopt a firmer position. But this would only cause serious damage to the longrange work of the regime. Moreover, it is very likely that the adoption of a firmer position would seriously undermine the credibility of the government and the support of the majority of citizens, two factors which have had a great incidence in the political success and achievements of the present administration.

As the president has well noted, the defeat of Marxism means that we should uphold those "solid principles that are shared by the immense majority of Chileans and which are the basis of national coexistence." All of them can be safeguarded by establishing a strong democracy.

CREATION OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION VIEWED

PY041930 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 23 Mar 84 p C 3

[Text] The Radical Party [PR] National Board has unanimously approved the statement that establishes the guidelines for the creation of a Socialist Democratic Federation and it assumes that the Social Democracy and the People's Socialist Union will do the same. This was noted yesterday by PR Secretary General Carlos Gonzalez Marquez, who confirmed that the integration of these parties, each of which will keep its own identity, has already been drafted and that at present it is being studied by the respective party boards.

Regarding the PR, Gonzalez Marquez stated that the text of this statement has been studied during an ordinary session of the PR board. He added that since the statement was unanimously approved it was decided to sign it and to approve the entire negotiation that was carried out in this regard by PR President Enrique Silva Cimma. Moreover, the PR National Board has issued a statement in which it notes that in keeping with its democratic and peace-loving traditions, it condemns all terrorist actions "wherever they come from, either from the left or from the right."

Regarding the recent speech delivered by Justice Minister Hugo Rosende at the Military School, the PR statement notes that "it does not contribute to calm the spirits, something which is desired by the great majority of Chileans."

The statement, which is signed by Enrique Silva Cimma and Carlos Gonzalez Marquez, adds that "the end of abominable deeds that are condemned by all citizens will only be achieved through a prompt restoration of democracy, and through the enforcement of a democratic state of rights."

JARPA: GOVERNMENT WILL SAFEGUARD PRESS FREEDOM

PY301410 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Government House news by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has reasserted that Chilean public opinion can be assured that the government will safeguard the right of all Chileans to be fully and correctly informed through the mass media. This is included in a statement issued by the interior minister in which he summarizes recent statements on his views about freedom of the press.

Jarpa noted that he said that [the media] distorts the truth because this is a fact. To prove his point, he showed journalists an issue of the magazine CAUCE. He said:

[Begin Jarpa recording] I have here in my hands an issue of the magazine CAUCE which reports that there are 24,000 soldiers on the streets. This is false, completely false. Here, it is reported that such and such subjects were discussed during the meeting with the bishops. This is false. These subjects were not discussed at this meeting. It is situations like these that undermine freedom of the press. We hope that journalists and mass media directors show some concern and try to avoid distortion of facts and avoid the encouragement of violence and terrorism. [end recording]

NINE BOMB ATTACKS LEAVE VAST AREA IN DARK

PY030330 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1409 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Santiago, 2 Apr (TELAM) -- Nine bomb attacks against Chile's main electricity lines today caused a power cut in southern Santiago and cities of the interior such as Antofagasta in the north and Temuco in the south. The explosion of nine bombs planted in high tension pylons in Santiago, as well as in the aforementioned cities, caused the blackout that lasted several hours and affected areas as far as approximately 1,000 km north and 800 km south of Santiago City.

Emergency squads of CHILECTRA [Chilean Electric Company, Inc] worked until mid-morning to restore the electricity supply in all the areas affected by the attacks that took place between 0100 and 0200 local time today.

The self-styled Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front claimed responsibility for the attacks by telephoning members of the local media.

27 COLLEGE STUDENTS DETAINED, SUSPENDED

PY041513 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] A total of 27 students from the Santa Maria Technical College have been suspended for causing violence and vandalism at the college. Four rebellious students, who were trying to break into the college, were detained by Carabineros. These students, wielding chains and stones, made it to the gates of the college. The suspension was applied because the students involved in the disorders refused to report on the incidents during an investigation conducted following the incidents that took place at the college on 27 March, when the students vandalized offices of the Federico Santa Maria Technical College.

GOVERNMENT BANISHES 15 TO SECOND REGION

PY301252 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Government House news by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] The Interior Ministry has reported that the government has banished 15 persons to different parts of the second region. They are: (Benedicto Altamirano Flores), banished to (?Lemuy); (Pedro Segundo Ahumada Pizarro) and (Mauricio Arriagada Figueroa), to Toconao; (Luis Humberto Gatica Hernandez) and (Maximiliano Gautier Gasconde), to Ollague; (Jose Rodriguez Vida) and (Xavier Zuniga Cequeira), to San Pedro de Atacama; (Pablo Candia Yanez), to Baquedano; (Mauricio Canda Yanez), to Tierra Gorda; (Pedro Gutierrez Reyes), (Gustavo Luis Sergei), (Jose Rodriguez Carrion), and (Xavier Rodriguez Tremuco), to Taltal; and (Alejo Capri Lincaleo) and (Dimas Gala Segovia), to Quillagua.

YOUTH TO STAGE 'PEACEFUL' DEMONSTRATION 5 APRIL

PY042201 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1616 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Santiago, 4 Apr (TELAM) -- Manuel Salazar, president of the Democratic Alliance Youth and of the Christian Democratic Youth, today confirmed that a day of peaceful youth protest will be held tomorrow against the military government of General Augusto Pinochet. Salazar explained that the youth protest day will consist of peaceful marches through the main streets of Santiago and of other important cities in the country, and of meetings in high schools and universities where there are large youth groups opposed to Chile's military regime.

Salazar stressed the peaceful nature of the youth protest to be held tomorrow. He said that the young people will march through the streets wearing white shirts as a sign of peace. He added that the youth department of the Metropolitan Coordinating Board, an organization that groups the organized citizens of Santiago, is supporting this day of protest.

COURT SAYS SEGUEL, OTHERS NOT DISQUALIFIED

PY042112 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Relay from Rancagua by (Benito Limardo Casanova]

[Excerpt] Rodolfo Seguel Molina, Eugenio Lopez Lopez, Manuel Rodriguez Echeverry, and Armando Garrido, union leaders of the El Teniente mine of CODELCO-Chile [Chilean Copper Corporation], have not been disqualified as union leaders according to the court ruling conveyed today to lawyer (Mario Marquez Maldonado). The El Teniente division of CODELCO-Chile had requested that the leader be disqualified as such for 3 years in a plea submitted to the fourth court of Rancagua. However, (Julia Aguayo Aguayo), chairman of the fourth court, ruled against the plea on the grounds that employers cannot request the disqualification of union leaders because the unions are autonomous.

UNION, LOCAL OPPOSITION, LEADERS RELEASED

PY031853 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0402 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 2 Apr (EFE) -- Jose Ruiz di Giorgio, leader of the Chilean oil workers, was released today by the Punta Arenas Appellate Court. The Appellate Court of Punta Arenas, which is located 2,500 km south of Santiago, also released Carlos Mladinic, president of the Magallanes branch of the Christian Democratic Party.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TEAM CHIEF RESIGNS -- Economist Antonio Recabarren, chief of the economic team during former Economy Minister Carlos Caceres' tenure, has resigned. [Excerpt] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Apr 84 PY]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRIA -- The Austrian Government has approved the appointment of General Rafael Ortiz Navarro as the new Chilean ambassador to Austria, replacing Juan German Hutt. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Mar 84 PY]

GOVERNMENT TO APPROVE DEBT PAYMENT PLAN

PA050030 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Bogota -- The government today will approve a plan for the payment of the private sector's short-term foreign debt, which totals $1.2 billion and must be paid in its entirety by the end of 1985.

The program contemplates the issuance by the Bank of the Repubic of a new security -- the dollar representation certificate [titulos representativos de dolares] -- which the indebted companies will buy by depositing in pesos an amount equivalent to the dollars owed at the country's official exchange rate. These certificates will have a value equal to the amount owed by each company -- an amount that must be paid over a period of time previously agreed upon by the company and its foreign creditors.

The plan does not contemplate financial subsidies by the government to the companies nor does the government take on payment obligations with foreign creditors. Moreover, the government does not take part in the refinancing; each company must do this on its own.

The country's international reserves are not affected by the program, which covers the debts due from 1983 to 1985.

GUERRILLAS TAKE OVER CORINTO, CURFEW IMPOSED

PA050156 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Report by correspondents Pilar Hull, Alvaro Miguel Mina, Luis Alfonso Mina, Alfonso Perez, and Jorge Enrique Almerio]

[Text] Cali -- A curfew and dry law decreed by Mayor (Luis Carlos Henao) went into effect at 1700 in the Municipality of Corinto. The situation is currently controlled by the national Army, but even though peace prevails there is also nervousness and tension among the local townfolk of the northern Municipality of Cauca, who witnessed the bloody takeover of the municipality by an M-19 column. The curfew will be in effect for an indefinite period in the Municipality of Corinto because since it is part of Cauca Department it is also subject to the special regulations of the state of siege.

Commander One, Rosemberg Pabon Pabon, announced during the takeover of Corinto that the M-19 is incorporating a new front -- called the Western Front -- and that it will start operations as of this date in an open war against the police and Army in the northern area of Cauca Department and on the border with Valle del Cauca Department.

The M-19 leader also pointed out that the guerrilla organization will continue to fight and protest, among other things, over the new, modern arms that were recently purchased by the Colombian military forces.

The presence of an M-19 column comprised of more than 100 men and led by Rosemberg Pabon Pabon was confirmed in the Municipality of Corinto at 1500 today. The rebels started by bombing the police inspector's office, killing its commander, Sergeant Ciro Alfonso Torres Arache, and wounding two policemen. Approximately 1 hour and 40 minutes later, the rebels took to the jungle near the Municipality of Corinto and engaged in clashes in surrounding municipalities.

One police patrol traveling from Santander Municipality was ambushed and a corporal was wounded. Another patrol coming from Miranda Municipality, also within the guerrilla-controlled zone, was also ambushed by the rebels, as was an additiona patrol coming from Caloto, which was led by the local mayor. The five policemen accompanying the mayor, and the mayor himself, (Edgar Fajardo), were taken hostage by the rebels. As of this hour, they are still being held in the sector of [name indistinct], close to Corinto Municipality.

Super Noticias has confirmed that the so-called Commander One of the M-19, Rosemberg Pabon Pabon, began the rebel operation which took over Corinto Municipality, in Cauca Department, for 1 hour. A flyer distributed by the guerrilla members points out that the takeover of Corinto is to commemorate the death anniversary of guerrilla member Gustavo Garcia, who came from that municipality and was murdered 10 years ago. In addition, the bulletin points out that the M-19 guerrilla movement rejects the peace agreement recently signed between the Peace Commission and the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia], arguing that President Betancur has not complied with the agreements reached during the meeting with representatives of that subversive group in Madrid. The Army controls the situation in Corinto at this hour and has started to pursue the column, which fled toward the eastern mountain range.

Nevertheless, in Cauca Department the situation has not been normalized, and the firing continues. In Caloto Municipality, close to Corinto, an armed clash is being waged between the guerrillas and the Army. Alvaro Miguel Mina has sent the following information directly from Caloto:

A few kilometers from Corinto Municipality, which has been taken over, an armed clash is being waged between the national Army and subversive groups of the M-19, which are holding Caloto Mayor (Edgar Fajardo) and five policemen hostage. They were coming as reinforcements after the takeover occurred at approximately 1500 here. The Army has currently laid a firing line near the place known as Puente Palo, where the M-19 guerrillas have been completely cornered. The latest unofficial report reveals that six guerrilla members have been killed.

BRIEFS

1983 BALANCE OF TRADE -- Colombia's National Administrative Department of Statistics, DANE, has reported a reduction in the deficit of Colombia's 1983 balance of trade. A 6.6 percent decrease in exports compared to 1982 was compensated by a 10 percent decrease in imports to show a favorable difference of 16 percent in the balance of trade. The deficit dropped to $1,471,000,000. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 25 Mar 84 pp 1, 8 PA]

OFFICIAL RESULTS OF 29 JAN ELECTIONS ISSUED

PA302219 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Report by Raul Zambrano at the Supreme Electoral Court]

[Text] In compliance with the provisions of Article 80 of the current electoral law and in view of the number of valid votes won by each of the presidential and vice presidential tickets in the 29 January 1984 elections, the Supreme Electoral Court [TSE] has promulgated the following election results:

1.	Rodrigo Borja Cevallos-Aquiles Rigail	634,533 votes
2.	Leon Febres Cordero-Blasco Penaherrera	600,858
3.	Angel Duarte-Luis Rosania	298,412
4.	Jaime Hurtado-Alfonso Maria Yanez	171,846
5.	Jaime Aspiazu Seminario-Miguel Falconi	149,785
6.	Francisco Huerta-Rodrigo Espinosa	146,728
7.	Julio Cesar Trujillo-Miguel Villacres	103,804
8.	Rene Mauge Mosquera-Humberto Vinueza	94,133
9.	Manuel Maria Salgado-Elias Lenin Sanchez	18,284
Null votes		223,021
Blank votes		216,274
Total number of votes counted		2,647,278

The Rodrigo Borja Cevallos-Aquiles Rigail and Leon Febres Cordero-Blasco Penaherrera tickets are declared the winners and will participate in the second round elections with the following official and definite votes: Rodrigo Borja Cevallos-Aquiles Rigail Santistevan 634,533 votes; Leon Febres Cordero-Blasco Penaherrera 600,858 votes.

The TSE resolution was signed by all its members.

With regard to the definite and official TSE results of the votes for the 12 national deputies, the following were elected:

1. Democratic Left [ID]: Jorge Zavala Baquerizo
2. ID: Andres Vallejo Arcos
3. Social Christian Party [PSC]: Sixto Duran Ballen
4. PSC: Cesar Acosta Vasquez
5. Democratic Party: Carlos Feraud Blum
6. Concentration of Popular Forces: Leonardo Escobar Bravo
7. Alfarist Radical Front: Edgar Molina Montalvo
8. Popular Democracy: Wilfrido Lucero Bolanos
9. Democratic People's Movement: Jorge Eduardo Moreno Ordonez
10. ID: Enrique Delgado Coppiano
11. Ecuadoran Roldosist Party: Roberto Dunn Barreiro
12. Broad Front of the Left: Julio Efrain Alvarez

The total number of valid votes for the election of national deputies: 2,026,931.

The alternates for these deputies are included in respective lists.

This resolution was issued in the sessions hall of the TSE in Quito on 29 March 1984. It was signed by all the TSE members. It has been announced that in the next 48 hours the TSE will be issuing the convocation for the runoff elections on 6 May.

MOVEMENT FOR RADICAL LIBERAL INTEGRATION CREATED

PY230143 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 22 Mar 84 p 13

[Text] The fringe members and leaders of the Radical Party have formed an organization designated as the Movement for Radical Liberal Integration [Movimiento de Integracion Liberal Radical -- MILR] with the purpose of seeking a better party organization and struggling for the unification of all sectors of Paraguayan liberalism under the Radical Liberal Party (PLR).

This information was disclosed by Francisco Servian Ovelar, one of the main promoters of the Movement, who said that the movement's constitutive meeting was held on Sunday, 18 March. Servian Ovelar, speaking on behalf of the Movement's promoting board, explained the reasons that drove a group of PLR members to join efforts with the purpose of creating a movement that will struggle for the institutionalization of the party, the fulfillment of its statutes and regulations, the respect for its members, and, above all, the moralization and harmonious coexistance between Radicals. Servian Ovelar said that Assad Yore spoke on behalf of party members of the interior stating that "they are abandoned to their fate, without any guidance or protection of any kind, and have lost all faith in their leaders who only care about their personal interests." He then said that Justo Pastor Benitez was in charge of explaining the MILR work plan at the partisan, national, and international level. After this the "declaration establishing the Movement for Radical Liberal Integration" and the work plan drawn up by the promoting board were approved.

The meeting ended with the election of the MILR coordinating commission formed by Francisco Servian Ovelar, Assad Yore, Moises Gomez, Castulo Cesar Franco, Justo Pastor Benitez, and Francisco Britos Caceres. Servian Ovelar said that all those present at the meeting promised to divulge and work to achieve the objectives of the new partisan movement.

MILITARY VIEWS PURCHASE OF BRAZILIAN MATERIEL

PY041500 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1954 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Brasilia, 3 Apr (EFE) -- According to Ordnance Industry (IMBEL) sources, General Francisco Ruiz Diaz, the deputy chief of the Paraguayan Army Staff, is in Brazil to negotiate the purchase of arms, possibly armored cars and military transport vehicles.

Last Monday, General Ruiz Diaz attended a demonstration of "Urutu" and "Cascavel" armored cars in Brasilia's Paranoa Lake and today he left for Sao Paulo where he is scheduled to visit Brazilian war materiel installations. In Sao Paulo the Paraguayan general, who is with officers from the Paraguayan war materiel sector, will visit ENGESA [Specialized Engineers Inc] installations. ENGESA manufactures Urutu and Cascavel armored cars. General Ruiz Diaz will also visit TECNESA [expansion unknown], which manufactures radar and other electronic equipment, and EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] where he will inspect the Tucano training planes. According to IMBEL military sources, during his visit to Brazil, General Ruiz Diaz will sign a letter of intent to purchase armored cars and armored personnel carriers.

SENATOR ORLANDINI PROPOSES ELECTORAL REFORM

PY021650 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Senator Javier Alva Orlandini has introduced a proposal to reform the electoral law so as to bring it into line with the Peruvian Constitution. Under the proposed reform, the nation's president, the nation's vice presidents, senators, and deputies will be elected for a 5-year period through direct, equal, free, secret, and obligatory voting. There will be simultaneous elections for president, vice presidents, senators, and deputies, and they will be called by the president no less than 8 months before the election date. In case one of the two candidates who won the two largest vote counts decides not to run again, the runoff election will be held with a single candidate. [as heard]

TERRORISTS KILLED IN ARMY-POLICE CLASH

PY031605 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0230 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Lima, 2 Apr (EFE) -- Unofficial Ayacucho Department sources confirmed today that 40 terrorists have been killed in a clash with the joint Army and police forces.

However, this report has neither been confirmed nor denied by General Adrian Huaman, the chief of the emergency zone political-military command, who today returned to Lima from Ayacucho to attend what he described as "a routine institutional meeting." Huaman refused to comment on affairs related to terrorism in the Andean region.

According to unofficial sources, the clash took place on 28 March in a deserted area of Rosaspata, located 52 km west of the city of Ayacucho. The sources added that the shoot-out, which lasted over 1 hour, took place after a column of about 150 members of the Maoist group Shining Path attacked police and Army troops that repelled the subversives.

The same sources noted that the subversives finally decided to withdraw and that they left behind 40 bodies. They added that the Army and police forces, about which there were no casualty reports, also confiscated weapons.

Peasants Reported Killed

PY040025 Paris AFP in Spanish 1457 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Lima, 3 Apr (AFP) -- A group of peasants reported to Ayacucho police and court authorities that between 30 and 45 peasants were killed on 28 March by an anti-subversive patrol in the villages of Rosaspata, Jochapampa, and Putaja, Ayacucho Department, some 575 km from Lima.

The peasants, led by Modesto Llamocca Pariona, told the Ayacucho district attorney that antisubversive forces moved into these villages of Vinchos District, 30 km southwest of Ayacucho, and killed the peasants, apparently mistaking them for terrorists.

TEXTILE SECTOR DISSATISFIED WITH U.S. QUOTA

PY041744 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The agreement reached with the United States on the sale of textiles still does not cover the national production. There is dissatisfaction within the textile industry because the quota granted by the United States is less than expected. This is what the head of the chamber of textiles, Julio (Manocchi), said during the interview granted to Radio El Espectador and the Cadena de Oro.

Asked about the outcome of the negotiations, which were termed positive by the Uruguayan Government (Manocchi) said:

[Begin recording] [(Manocchi), in progress]... not at all. It is not satisfactory. We may say though that to some extent we are satisfied, since we managed to duplicate the basic quota for this year, which was the reason for the negotiations. But it is not satisfactory at all considering that total sales far exceed the quota agreed upon during the negotiations.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr (Manocchi), what arguments did Uruguay raise, or what arguments did the United States understand?

[(Manocchi)]...our arguments have always been the same. We understand that Uruguay in no way can be [word indistinct] this way, that we are not hurting the U.S. market, that our production is extremely small, and that the U.S. market is rapidly overcoming the recession. Anyway, all these arguments are meaningless to them because they have different arguments, much more solid, that is, they are much stronger than we are. In a nutshell, that is all there is to it. [end recording]

BLANCO PARTY SCORES COLORADO PARTY DECLARATION

PY040206 Montevideo Radio Carve In Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The Colorado Party declaration is unfortunate because it does not recognize the arguments of the Blanco Party leaders for suspending the dialogue. This statement has been made by Dr Guillermo Garcia Costa, chairman of the Blanco Party Convention, in referring to the declaration issued by the Colorado Party in the past few hours. He added that it gives the impression that some paragraphs were added at the last minute, especially those referring to relations among parties and those condemning the National Party.

Moreover, Hector Lorenzo Rios, member of the Blanco Party board, has stated that the title of the declaration -- a Path for the Country -- is boastful. He added that the path for the country was already pointed out at the 27 November rally held at the obelisk. He concluded by saying that the path to follow is the recovery of full democracy, and therefore the declaration issued by the Colorado Party does not state the truth.

40-MAN ARMY CONTINGENT LEAVES FOR SINAI DUTY

PY301157 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] A new Army contingent has left for the Sinai; it will join the multinational peacekeeping force inthe Middle East, in accordance with the terms of the Camp David agreement signed by Israel, Egypt, and the United States. The contingent of 40 soldiers will replace 40 of the 76-man Uruguayan force in the Sinai.

DE LA MADRID INTERVIEWED ON VENEZUELAN TV

FL040239 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1950 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Caracas, 3 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- If the Central American crisis is resolved through armed conflict and foreign intervention, it will be a severe blow for Latin America, Mexico's President Miguel de la Madrid asserted in statements for Venezuelan television. He added that through the Contadora Group (Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela), Latin America follows a norm which seeks, above all, the continued exercise of rights, even though it might not have immediate results.

The Mexican president urged the region to maintain that attitude and not dismay before the pressures of the great superpowers, noting that the contrary would be a severe blow, for which Latin America itself would be held responsible. Then, he added that, the saying -- one must not cry like a woman over that which one did not know how to defend like a man -- would become a reality.

De la Madrid voiced support for renewing, together with Venezuela, the San Jose agreement on energy cooperation, which benefits 10 Central American and Caribbean nations.

After noting that he supports a stance of cooperation for the two countries not only in the North-South [negotiations], but also in the South-South, he stressed that the San Jose Treaty should be endorsed according to the two countries' economic realities.

Mexico's president said that this stance should demonstrate, above all, that solidarity is possible and that it should be exercised practically and not as a rhetorical exercise. Otherwise, Latin America would appear to be divided and isolated in the eyes of industrialized nations, he added.

Speaking about the foreign debt of Latin American countries, De la Madrid said he opposes a joint renegotiation of the debt even though, he explained, the region should submit viable solutions which would optimize its economic relations with the rest of the world. Better payment conditions are essential for the overwhelmed indebted countries.

With respect to Mexico, he noted that following the explosion of its economic crisis, at least its most acute and dangerous aspects had been averted. The president explained that in 1983 inflation had been reduced by a fifth, the country recovered its exchange policy, the foreign debt had been restructured, and foreign trade conditions were now being regulated.

The Mexican Government, which he termed a national renovation, seeks a change in the Mexican political facade not only in the governmental functioning strata with a similar development in all regions of the country, but also in the moral aspect.

$100 MILLION LOAN TO ARGENTINA PROMOTED

FL032030 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0255 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The $100 million loan to Argentina -- part of a package promoted by Mexico to help Argentina pay the interest on its foreign debt -- is an impeccable act of repayment to Argentina for past assistance to Mexico.

No Mexican should forget that Argentina was the only country that helped us economically when President Benito Juarez had to cope with an international financial blockade caused by the French invasion in the mid-19th century, legislator Celso Humberto Delgado said.

The Mexican loan to Argentina and loans from Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, and the United States will create a $500 million fund. Celso Humberto Delgado said that although the Mexican loan will bear interest it is not being made with a desire for profit or with the speculative purpose that characterizes the international bank.

Solidarity and the new spirit of Latin erican relations characterize this loan to Argentina, which was in danger of being declared in default by the financial institutions that had granted Mexico loans and credits.

PRI RESTRUCTURING, REORGANIZATION BEGIN

FL041250 Mexico City NOTIMEX n Spanish 0250 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Tepic, Mexico, 2 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- A call for noninterference in the PRI's process of party reorganization has been made at a meeting, which ended today, between the party and its more militant members. Under discussion was the selection of candidates for the position of municipal president.

This is the PRI's first attempt at reorganization and it is the start of a party restructuring process which had been announced at the PRI's 55th anniversary meeting on 4 March 1984.

At the meeting's closing session, Emilio Gonzalez, governor of the eastern state of Nayarit, asked PRI governors and leaders of peasant, labor, and mass organizations not to interfere in this democratization process.

Emilio Gonzalez added that by making this call it was hoped that Nayarit's governing party would advance firmly toward electoral victory. Some 19 PRI candidates have already been selected to run.

In the middle of last year, the PRI -- the political party holding the governorship in 31 states of the country -- lost elections in several municipalities in northern Mexico, especially in Chihuahua.

Meanwhile, in another party reorganization strategy, the PRI held a grassroots meeting for disseminating party information in anticipation of the approaching elections in the northeastern state of Aguascalientes.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR ENDS VISIT, LEAVES FOR PERU

PA040215 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar today left Panama on his way to his homeland, Peru. Perez de Cuellar, who is traveling in the Panamanian presidential aircraft, was seen off at the Omar Torrijos Airport by Panamanian protocol officials and Leonardo Kam, Panamanian ambassador to the UN.

PP MEMBER ON FOILED ATTEMPT TO TALK WITH ARIAS

PA050040 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 2 Apr 84

[The Panamanian Electoral Tribunal's "Voice of the Political Parties" program: statement by an unidentified member of the Panamenist Party; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Luis Gaspar Suarez and the Panamenist Party's leadership have tried to reach points of agreement with the Authentic Panamenist Party, especially with our former leader, Arnulfo Arias. However, this has not been possible because those close to Arias have prevented any kind of negotiation or talks, since evidently they knew that we were a strong group.

What we had planned to propose to Arias was the need to reorganize the party's leadership and to put the most capable younger people at the front of the political struggle, in order to successfully participate in the elections. This was one of our points. We respect and admire Arias, but since we think that he is past his prime, we also felt that it was necessary for him to give a green light to youth so that they could assume the party's leadership and also be candidates for president, vice president, legislators, mayors, corregimiento representatives, councilmen, etc. However, the traditional leaders were opposed to these changes and prevented them.

We arrived at the conclusion that -- as we had thought from the beginning -- Arias was definitely not the alternative needed to find solutions for the country's problems. One of his biggest faults, among others, is that he appoints his cabinet members and advisers based on his friendship with them and not on their capabilities. This is a great mistake. For instance, appointing [Aristides] Vernaza -- a barber -- as head of the DENI [National Department of Investigation] was crazy, and appointing an incapable person who had no formal education, such as [Hildebrando] Nicosia, as minister of the Presidency was a blunder.

Therefore, we obviously concluded that in addition to not having a specific government platform, the Authentic Panamenist Party does not have people who could accomplish anything or find solutions for the country's urgent problems.

NICARAGUAN PROPOSAL CAUSES CONTADORA DISPUTE

PA041645 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0152 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Demetrio Olaciregui report]

[Text] Following Monday's initial stagnation, the technical group of the Contadora Group security, political, and socioeconomic commissions was able to find points of agreement that overcame differences resulting from a Nicaraguan proposal that a crisis commission be created in addition to the commissions that already exist within the Contadora Group. This information was provided by reliable sources participating in the Panama meeting.

The source said that the principle of consensus was put into effect in Contadora after the initial meeting, which looked like a wake. According to the source, the critical Central American situation that results from the new U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers and the attacks on Nicaragua makes the work of the Contadora Group urgently necessary. The same source said that everything is important, and that although each Central American country has its own priorities and points of view on the conflict, it is of vital importance to maintain the principle of consensus.

During the meeting, the Contadora representatives within the technical group and the Central American experts agreed to hold a plenary meeting to discuss differences. It was established that Nicaragua's proposal would be one of the final points to be discussed in the Security Commission.

The work commissions were installed on 29 February, and they must present a final report on 30 April. Each commission is composed of 90 Contadora and Central American government representatives. The final report will serve as the basis for a draft general peace treaty, whose legal framework and negotiations process will be discussed by the Contadora Group foreign ministers and their colleagues from Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

At the beginning of the 5-day meeting that will conclude Saturday in Panama, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco proposed the creation of some sort of commission or group to work on the crisis in Central America. According to Tinoco, the increase in U.S. military aggression against Nicaragua makes it necessary for Contadora to make greater efforts with new dynamism to stop the confrontation in the region.

According to the Nicaraguans, because of the current circumstances of the crisis, the Contadora Group must not only analyze the human rights situation, domestic reconciliation within the states, the arms race, and the presence of foreign military advisers -- it must also exert pressure on the United States if the situation is to return to the point it was in 1983.

However, according to the other Central American governments and Contadora's technical group -- which is in charge of coordinating the work of the three work groups -- there is already a schedule for activities to be carried out and there are procedures that must contribute to the 30 April final report, and therefore it is not appropriate to present different mechanisms on the basis of its own point of view. According to the source, the principle of consensus has won in the Contadora negotiations, and it must be respected to successfully complete the pacifying effort initiated in January 1983.

The basis for operations of the three work commissions is the 21 points of the Document of Objectives approved in September and the regulations that were approved in December by the Central American governments to promote compliance with the commitments acquired through the Document of Objectives.

COSTA RICA

OFFICIALS SUGGEST ALVAREZ SEEK ASYLUM ELSEWHERE

PA050004 Paris AFP in Spanish 2321 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Excerpt] San Jose, 4 Apr (AFP) -- The Costa Rican Government has suggested to General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, former commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, that he seek another country to give him asylum, Manuel Carballo, deputy minister of the Presidency, reported today. The suggestion was presented to the Honduran general by Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano and Deputy Presidency Minister Carballo during a 1-hour meeting at a private home in this capital last Monday. "The general expressed to us the wish to stop over in Costa Rica, not to reside permanently," Carballo stated. Minister Solano said that the Venezuelan Government had granted Gen Alvarez a visa for him to reside in Caracas. Minister Solano said that "the time that Gen Alvarez leaves national territory will be announced when it happens." He did not indicate when or to where the deposed Honduran military officer would leave. Meanwhile, an order which prevented Alvarez from leaving has been officially repealed. The order was issued after a charge had been brought against him in the disappearance of three Costa Ricans in Honduras 2 years ago. Relatives of those Costa Ricans blamed Alvarez for the incident, but the attorney general's office, which is a branch of the supreme Court, ordered a stay in the proceedings.

CANADIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

FL041350 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0055 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] San Jose, 3 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Deputy Prime Minister Allan MacEachen said on arriving in San Jose today that Canada opposes intervention in Central America by any country. The Canadian official said at a press conference that his country supports the peaceful proposals put forth by the Contadora Group -- made up of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama -- for achieving peace in the region. He said that this alternative was the most promising for reaching peace. MacEachen stressed that the Canadian Government would support any action which would avoid militarizing this region. During his 3-day stay in Costa Rica, MacEachen will discuss the situation in Central America in meetings with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge. He will also discuss the region's economic condition and the political situation with Minister of Foreign Relations Carlos Jose Gutierrez and with the ministers of export and the economy. Costa Rica and Nicaragua follow Honduras as those Central American nations which benefit most from Canadian aid.

MONGE APPOINTS NEW FINANCE, ECONOMY MINISTERS

PA041718 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1624 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] We confirm our report from earlier this morning, before 0900, regarding the appointment of Porfirio Morera Batre as the new finance minister.

He will replace Federico Bargas Peralta, who has been appointed minister counselor on foreign debt matters.

Bargas Peralta will leave his post -- from which he resigned yesterday following a meeting with President Luis Alberto Monge -- on 15 April and will assume the post of minister counselor for foreign debt after 16 April. He replaces Rodolfo Silva Vargas, who is occupying a post at the IDB in Washington.

Morera Batres, who was finance minister during the administration of Daniel Oduber Quiroz and is a former general manager of the National Bank of Costa Rica, currently holds a position in an international organization. He will return to assume the post of finance minister after 16 April.

As we reported yesterday morning, the new economy and trade minister will be Odalier Villalobos, replacing Marco Antonio Lopez, who has been appointed director of the Costa Rican Central Bank and will be elected president by the members of the Board of Directors on Thursday, replacing Carlos Manuel Castillo, who resigned last week to seek the presidential nomination of the National Liberation Party.

Upon announcing these changes in his cabinet, which basically involve a shuffle in his economic team, President Monge said the following about the replacement of Minister Bargas Peralta, who will now be handling foreign debt matters:

[Begin Monge recording] Dr Federico Bargas has been kind enough to agree to become presidential adviser for the financing and foreign debt program after 16 April. Federico has been working at the Finance Ministry, as everyone knows. This is a tremendously thankless job in an era of fiscal problems and very severe adjustments in public spending. I want to grant him recognition for the almost heroic attitude he has displayed during these 22 months. A veritable storm constantly surrounded him when he had to defend unpopular measures. These were not antipopular measures because we think that, in the end, it is the people who will benefit from the adjustments we have made. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE PLANS TO CLAIM 'TOTAL POWER' IF ELECTED

PA042015 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 2 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte has said that if he is elected president of the Republic in the second round of the elections, he will claim total power for himself in order to govern in lines with a democratic platform he will present at a suitable moment. At a news conference with local and foreign journalists, Duarte said that if he wins "either they give me power or they carry out a coup d'etat. There can be no games when the future of a country and the will of a people are at stake," he said. Duarte hinted he would go to the United States and Europe to ask his friends to help him and to inform them about his government plan.

Regarding rumors about a coup d'etat if either he or Roberto D'Aubuisson wins the second round, Duarte said that he has been hearing about coups for the past 50 years and that under the current circumstances, it would be the United States, the Reagan administration, which would be most affected. "If the coup is carried out against me, the worst thing that could happen to the United States here is to have a dictatorship based on terror," Duarte said. He said that this is why he will claim for himself complete control of the government as head of the executive branch and as general commander of the Armed Forces when he assumes power.

Regarding Duarte's relative victory in Sunday's elections, Major Roberto D'Aubuisson of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, sees it as a defeat of "communitarianism," since the majority of the people voted for the parties that support private enterprise and nationalism. Duarte has responded to this by saying: "What this gentleman has done is to add the votes of all the other parties, as he did in 1982."

Duarte added: "The correct thing to do would be to ask the people from the other parties for whom they voted. We would find out that they voted for the National Conciliation Party, PCN; Democratic Action, AD; the Popular Orientation Party, POP; the Stable Centrist Republican Movement, MERECEN, and so forth." "What happened is that the people voted against the extreme right. The second round will be a struggle between democracy and fascism," Duarte said.

Duarte added, "Regarding the situation in the country, one cannot dream that it will be solved overnight. We cannot think that the guerrillas will be physically eliminated. We must fight the roots. Guerrillas are just a symptom of the disease. We have to fight cultural, institutional, subversive, and neofascist violence. We have to fight the different kinds of violence in different ways. It will be a difficult task, but peace will be achieved."

Regarding the possibility of an alliance between the PCN and ARENA for the second round, Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, has said he does not believe there is such a possibility, although the PCN would have to be asked about that. "The PCN has been trying to project a new image. Anyone following events at the constituent and legislative assemblies surely knows about the famous democratic center -- composed of the PDC, the PCN, and AD -- that operated on several occasions." Rey Prendes said that the PCN rank and file has gained awareness and knows that in the second round, democracy must be defended.

Christian Democrats have condemned the murder of Rafael Hasbun as another example that there are people in the country who believe problems can be solved by killing and not by the discussion of ideas.

CCE ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF IRREGULARITIES

PA040457 Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 3 Apr 84 pp 1, 19

[Text] The attorney general's office has assigned special personnel to investigate irregularities during the 25 March elections, which the Central Electoral Council, CCE, has reported. A CCE source said that the CCE requested the investigation. The same source said that the following persons would be investigated and prosecuted:

1. Those accused of stealing or misplacing ballots. The CCE has the documents to confirm the charges.

2. Those accused of deliberately misplacing a ballot box, as happened in San Salvador Department, where three ballot boxes of San Salvador municipality were sent to a kiosk [kiosko] in Mejicanos. The people voted there without any list because they were at the wrong place. The CCE annulled the votes.

3. Those accused of exerting pressure or trying to confuse the voters at the time of voting, as happened in many places where guards did not allow the citizens to vote.

4. Those accused of concealing, misplacing, or losing voting lists.

The CCE members have often said that many of the errors in the electoral lists and those committed during the electoral process should not be blamed directly on the CCE because they were committed by people who have an interest in promoting disorder. The CCE authorities and representatives of political parties requested the attorney general's office to open an investigation to determine who was responsible for these irregularities. The CCE authorities said that there is sufficient evidence against some people who destroyed ballots.

VENCEREMOS AIRS CHARGES OF U.S.-HONDURAN PLOTS

EPS Intelligence Chief

PA021751 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Report by Commander Ana Sonia Medina, responsible in general for the intelligence and counterintelligence services of the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP, member of the FMLN — recorded]

[Text] In early 1983 our counterintelligence services learned about the preparation of plans by the North American Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, and Honduras' Department of National Investigation, DIN, against the ERP forces stationed in Morazan Department. All of our networks were alerted immediately and prepared to detect the presence of CIA agents who were expected to infiltrate our front when the plan was implemented.

By this time our services had also detected and had under surveillance a network of national elements who were working with the enemy at various posts in the area under our control. We had not captured them, but instead allowed them to carry out their movements and instructions until the proper time to strike at them arose.

In March we began capturing CIA agents who entered our front through various points [words indistinct]. Simultaneously, we began dismantling the internal network on which they relied to carry out their plan. From interrogations of the prisoners we learned a great deal about the specific plan against the ERP and the operations, structure, personal, means, tactics, plans already executed or to be executed by the CIA and DIN in Honduras, and so forth, as well as the strong links of high-ranking Honduran Army officers and government officials with the plans against Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The governments and Armies of Honduras and El Salvador had closely coordinated efforts, with the direct participation of the CIA, to inflict a strategic defeat on the Salvadoran revolutionary forces. The idea was to hit key ERP points in Morazan with the infiltrated units. The main efforts were to be concentrated on two main goals: first, the murder of Commanders Joaquin Villalobos, Jorge Melendez, Juan Ramon Medrano, Ana Guadalupe Martinez, Mercedes del Carmen Letona, Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, and Ana Sonia Medina, all of them members of the ERP general command; and second, the total destruction of the Radio Venceremos installations.

Both actions would be executed simultaneously and in coordination with other secondary attacks to generate much instability in Morazan. At the same time that the internal blows were to be inflicted, Honduran and Salvadoran Army troops would initiate a large operation in northern Morazan, which would be leaderless, without the capacity to denounce the situation because of the destruction of Radio Venceremos, and with its special forces, camps, communication structures, and so forth hit. This would allow the joint Honduran-Salvadoran troops to recover and control northern Morazan.

Around the middle of 1982 preparations for the execution of the plan began. These preparations took place in Honduras, in one of the main coordination centers of the 3d Infantry Battalion of San Pedro Sula, on military installations in Santa Rosa de Copan, and on a military base known as (El Picate).

In those places, under the direct supervision of General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez and intelligence officer (Billy Kojac), assigned to the Cobra Battalion, and a team of CIA officials, the phase involving the technical training of the personnel, mounting and coordination of the operation was carried.

On 10 August of that year there was an important meeting in San Salvador between CIA agents, Honduran Army officers, and Salvadoran Army representatives that included General Jose Guillermo Garcia, General Vides Casanova, Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, and others. The plan was discussed at the meeting. They coordinated the execution of the plan. Santos Manuel Aguilar, better known as Carlos Federico, a 37-year-old Honduran officer who has been a CIA agent since 1975, was chosen as general commander of the operation inside Morazan.

According to statements by Carlos Federico, highly sophisticated and powerful explosives that were to be supplied by the North Americans would be used for the execution of Plans 1 and 2, as they called the plans to kill the ERP commanders and destroy Radio Venceremos.

Carlos Federico was also made directly responsible for destroying Radio Venceremos, in addition to overall responsibility for the operation. [Names indistinct] are some of the names Carlos Federico used in the various countries where he has operated.

Carlos Federico obtained a high degree of technical experience through training courses he took in Panama and the United States. He became an expert in explosives, parachuting, ballistics, and so forth. For this reason he has executed important missions such as the destruction of the bridge on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border known as the Guazaule, an operation that was under his command.

Carlos Federico had close links with important counterrevolutionary commanders such as the one known as (Chino Goto) and knew of important plans to be carried out against the FSLN leadership. Carlos Federico said that several million dollars had been provided by the North Americans for the Morazan operation and that he was going to obtain a large amount of money once the mission was successfully accomplished. The CIA and FIN had characterized this mission as an easy one.

Carlos Federico was caught by our counterintelligence services 2 days after arriving in the areas under our control.

In addition to Carlos Federico, other CIA agents have been caught: 25-year-old Ninoshka Alberto Martinez, alias Diana, from Tegucigalpa, who has been working with DIN since 1979. Alberto Martinez entered the country in February through the border on the Amatillo area and immediately went to San Francisco Goteras where contact was to be established with Carlos Federico. Carlos Federico was unable to be there and was replaced by Ciro Teldon, a foreigner who was a member of the International Red Cross Committee.

Ciro gave Alberto Martinez information about the operational situation in the area and said that the Socieda region was the most suitable for joining the front. Ciro also told her that if there were any complications for withdrawal following the operation, the International Red Cross would be the support mechanism that would take her out of the area through its facilities.

Alberto Martinez had specific missions involving Plan 1. She was carefully trained by an elite CIA team that included officers Lobo Urtecho and Economo as well as Sergeant Cortest, among others. They trained her in personal defense, in the use of all types of arms, and in attack techniques. She was given a cover story that allowed her to make contact with the guerrillas without creating suspicion.

Ninoshka Alberto Martinez, Diana, was captured in March 1983 in northern La Union Department.

Once the mission was accomplished, Carlos Federico and Diana were to return to Tegucigalpa and, after a rest period, they were going to go to Mexico to execute the next plan, one against General Leonidas Torres, who, according to what the captured agents have said, is seen by the Honduran Army High Command and the DIN as a traitor and a renegade.

The CIA and DIN learned of the capture of their agents and the collapse of their plan and sent another agent for the purpose of accomplishing at least part of the plan, but especially the rescue of Carlos Federico. The agents, this time a 32-year-old Honduran evangelical pastor, Jorge Enrique Espinoza Chavez, had lived several years in El Salvador. The pastor joined our front taking advantage of the respect our organization has for the religious beliefs of the people. Espinoza Chavez presented himself as a preacher and began moving. He was detected and watched by our intelligence services. He was arrested in August 1983.

Espinoza has explained the mission he was going to carry out in Morazan and why he was chosen to carry it out. He has said that he received his final instructions from Brother Abel Cruz, superintendent of the evangelical temple of (Tena), also in San Salvador, and reported on the links this gentleman and other brothers have with the CIA.

He also has revealed that the North Americans have created and promoted religious sects that are used by CIA agents disguised as pastors to control the population and to carry out more important missions like the one carried out by Espinoza Chavez.

He said that the largest such sect, one of worldwide importance, is the Assembly of God and that the CIA is behind it. CIA agents such as preacher Jorge Raskly have been sent to speak of peace and Christ and to take advantage of our people's religious beliefs in order to appease them and to resign them to their poverty and to the exploitation and repression [words indistinct].

Carrillo, one of the aliases used by Espinoza, said that he was to receive aid from the Salvadoran Army and from Major D'Aubuisson to accomplish his mission.

These are some of the CIA agents who were captured, who are currently prisoners of the ERP. Among them there are also national prisoners such as Alfredo Ezequiel (Seicar). We want to point out the participation in these operations of elements who belong to international organizations that have a position of neutrality and a humanitarian cause, such as the Red Cross International Committee. The CIA agents who are currently being held prisoner by the ERP have fully explained how the CIA has a network of agents, not only at the Red Cross International Committee but also at [words indistinct] and expecially [words indistinct] that these agents carry out, but they do not know if this is being done with the permission and encouragement of these organizations' high officials. Our counterintelligence service has a large amount of information about the CIA and DNI activities, and they will be revealed when it is deemed covenient.

The dismantling of this plan and the capture of the CIA agents represent a harsh blow to U.S. imperialism and its puppets in the Honduran Armed Forces; for our people, it represents a new victory and proves that we are not only defeating the enemy in combat but also countering the conspiratorial tactics to which they desperately resort because of the unstoppable advance of our forces.

This new victory demonstrates the capability and development of our services. We will defeat any technique or method used by the CIA or any other organization to harm our forces, in the same way that we faced and defeated this aggression by the Yankess and the Hondurans.

The meddling of the Honduran Government and Army in the domestic affairs of our country has once again become evident. Not only did General Alvarez Martinez know of this plan; the president himself, Dr Suazo Cordova, knew about this plan. It is no surprise that most of the agents were Hondurans and that Honduran Army installations served as bases for the execution of this plan.

We have defeated the sophisticated and very experienced U.S. intelligence apparatus, the CIA. This victory is just one demonstration of our forces' and our people's disposition to face and defeat any aggression used by the interventionist enemy to stain our people's dignity.

Alleged Honduran Officer

PA031740 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] In his statement, CIA agent Roman Maldonado will give important information on the policy implemented by General Alvarez Martinez and the Honduran Government in order to carry out repressive activities against popular sectors in Honduras.

Before we hear this statement, we will give you some background information. He is known as Lieutenant Roman Maldonado, or Carlos Federico, among other names. He is a member of the Honduran Army, an intelligence officer, a Honduran citizen, born in (Landes), Valle Department. He is special operations chief of the Department of National Investigation, DIN, and was a top aide of General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, who personally directed this plan in coordination with the CIA.

Lt Roman Maldonado, or Carlos Federico, joined the Honduran Army in 1970. He received training and participated in special courses in the Panama Canal Zone and in the United States. He was trained as a technician and expert in explosives, took counterinsurgency courses, and is also a parachute instructor.

One of Maldonado's missions in El Salvador was to destroy Radio Venceremos. In 1978 he fought alongside [words indistinct]. This DIN intelligence officer has directly notified the CIA directorate that is in Honduras. As a lieutenant with a lot of experience, and as one of Gen Alvarez Martinez' closest aides, he has carried out a number of special operations ordered by the DIN, including blowing up El Guasaule Bridge on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border.

The DIN special operations chief, Lt Roman Maldonado, or Carlos Federico, was captured in Morazan Department by our counterintelligence services early in 1983. We will listen to Lt Roman Maldonado, also known as Carlos Federico, who will state his personal data.

[Begin Maldonado recording] I am Lt Roman Maldonado. I am a member of the Honduran Army.

I am a Honduran citizen. I was born in (Landes), Valle Department. I went to high school in Lima, at Sacred Heart School, specializing in commerce. I would also like to add that I took correspondence courses in mechanics. I trained in industrial mechanics, and I also took an English course. I then entered the military in 1970, as a soldier. I began climbing the ranks and received training. I studied in Panama, and also took some courses here, where I was trained as a technician and expert in explosives. I took other courses in counterinsurgency and in parachute training.

After all these courses, I reached the rank of lieutenant. As a lieutenant, I fought in 1978 in Nicaragua against the current government, against the Sandinists. Afterward I was transferred to Honduras, where I was received as a victor and was congratulated by the government. I was directly involved in work as a [words indistinct] officer. [Words indistinct] direct contact with the CIA agents [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The CIA agent known as Lt Roman Maldonado, or Carlos Federico, has taken part in the preparation and execution of various missions under the direct supervision and instructions of the [words indistinct] General Alvarez Martinez both in and out of Honduras. He has carried out these actions against the Nicaraguan revolution. He has also taken part [words indistinct] in high-level meetings with leaders of the Honduran Army, with counterrevolutionary leaders, Somozists, and agents of the CIA. In these meetings, the Nicaraguan situation has been discussed and plans against Nicaragua have been agreed on. One of these plans was the one that led to the blowing up of the El Guazaule Bridge. This operation was deemed to be very important. Maldonado, or Carlos Federico, or Iron Man, as he is also known, as Gen Alvarez Martinez used to call him, was appointed to lead this operation. Let us listen to his testimony:

[Begin Maldonado recording] As a lieutenant with a lot of experience, I was given some missions here in Honduras because they already found the situation to be quite serious. There are witnesses who find that during these past 2 years [words indistinct] to be able to carry out the first operation, which was to destroy the (Sables) Bridge. This mission was very important because this was the only way in which the border can be controlled. [end recording]

In another part of his testimony, this Honduran officer and CIA agent discusses the CIA and the DIN activities against the Honduran revolutionary movement.

[Begin Maldonado recording] I carried out other operations in coordination with other elements, including Milton and Hector, as well as Diana, Sofia, and [name indistinct]. These persons took part in the counterinsurgency struggle commissioned by Gen Alvarez Martinez. [Words indistinct] very practical because we had practice drills, which were directly ordered and led by the CIA. These included camouflage training. We passed as rebels in order to confirm the immense number of elements involved in this. [end recording]

Lt Roman Maldonado, a Honduran intelligence officer, was one of Gen Alvarez Martinez' top men in the promotion of a policy of repression and terror inside Honduras.

[Begin Maldonado recording] [Words indistinct] revolutionary leaders, including [words indistinct], a leader of the Communist Party of Honduras. Shortly before we had [words indistinct] in safety boxes, and we were investigating. After the investigation was completed, and it was confirmed that he was indeed a revolutionary leader, we received Alvarez Martinez' order to execute him.

[Words indistinct] then we captured other persons, including Roberto and Eugenio, whom we tortured. We were also instructed to kill them after they had made their confessions. We even [words indistinct] supposedly some were leaders and others were revolutionary leaders. Professor Soylo and the builder Bertin were part of this group. A university student by the name of Cristian Alberto was also part of the group. Those are the names of these persons. They were investigated one by one. We were ordered to torture them and to execute them. Alvarez Martinez ordered this. This operation was carried out by the DIN, and was planned by CIA agents who are leading the counterinsurgency operations against our people and against the other revolutionaries who are not in our territory, as in the case of many Salvadoran revolutionaries who arrived in Honduras, were captured and investigated, brutally tortured until it was confirmed that they were indeed involved in revolutionary activities. After the investigations were complete, the government ordered their execution since these are the methods used by the government on instructions from the CIA commander. [end recording]

In this part of his statement, Lt Roman Maldonado spoke about the repressive policy in Honduras and the violation of human rights by the Honduran military groups, actions supervised by CIA agents and Gen Alvarez Martinez himself.

As we mentioned before, Lt Roman Maldonado had infiltrated of Morazan as a CIA agent. Together with other commandos, he was to kill the commanders of the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP, and to destroy Radio Venceremos. Here is Lt Roman Maldonado giving the details on the coordination and cooperation with delegates of the International Red Cross Commission, who are infiltrated CIA agents. Among them, he mentioned individuals known as Ciro, El Gallo, Ponce and Ventura. These CIA agents would reportedly serve as contacts with the commando members who had infiltrated our territory. These agents would also collaborate with this group for the withdrawal of its members from the Department of Morazan once they had accomplished their plans to kill the ERP commanders and destroy Radio Venceremos.

[Begin Maldonado recording] Well, we worked in coordination with some institutions. This institution would be in charge of giving out information, as there are many CIA agents who have infiltrated the Red Cross and who are collaborating with the government. In the plan which was to be carried out here in Morazan, these elements were supposed to participate with us directly, as they were contacts who were abreast of all the information because they were in charge of the coordination within the FMLN on the part of Herbert who took all the information to Ciro, El Gallo, Ponce, and Ventura, who are agents infiltrated by the CIA who work for the Honduran Government. These names I have just mentioned are CIA agents who have infiltrated the Salvadoran International Red Cross. [end recording]

In continuing with his statement, Lt Maldonado of the Honduran Army and the CIA disclosed the existence of many CIA agents who have infiltrated the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR. These CIA agents are working to control all Salvadoran refugees who have settled in areas near the Salvadoran border.

[Begin Maldonado recording] The UNHCR is also working in Honduras, where many CIA agents are infiltrated to control all the Salvadoran refugees along the border near the Santa Rosa de Copan Department. [end recording]

Lt Maldonado, head of the special operations of General Alvarez Martinez and a CIA agent, has made statements on the promotion of the policy of terror and domestic repression in Honduras. We have also heard Lt Maldonado's statements on the work he accomplished on equipment together with Lieutenant Billie Joya and other Honduran officers.

Among those officers are Lobo, Urtecho and Economo. In the investigation carried out by the FMLN, Carlos Federico or Lt Maldonado appears with other officers as directly responsible for the capture of many Honduran civilians, including union leaders, workers, teachers, and so forth, as well as Salvadorans captured in Honduras. All those who were captured have been listed as missing in Honduras. Lt Maldonado reveals that all these persons were murdered, and that most of them were murdered at the direct orders of General Alvarez Martinez.

These operations, carried out by the DIN and planned by CIA agents, have included such counterinsurgency operations inside and outside Honduras as the case of the Salvadoran revolutionaries captured in El Salvador, who were tortured and subsequently murdered.

Further on 'Honduran Officer'

PA032019 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Statement by individual identified as Honduran Lieutenant Ramon Maldonado to Honduran Government and Army; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] First of all, allow me to thank you, guerrilla [word indistinct] for giving me the opportunity to address the Honduran Government.

I am Lieutenant Ramon Maldonado. I am currently being held captive by the FMLN, and I would like to tell the government and all the companeros that it is no longer possible to survive on illusions, [word indistinct], or promises, because all this is a farce of North American imperialism. I have been deceived, because I was sent here to El Salvador to accomplish this mission, which has become quite difficult. It was quite easy in theory. We held our first meeting at Santa Rosa de Copan, where we were planning...[changes thought] We held a meeting -- the date of which was, by the way, September 1982. This was the first meeting, which was attended by General Alvarez Martinez; [names indistinct] Salazar; Chino Boto, who is Nicaraguan; and other Salvadorans I met, like Herbert [words indistinct]. Also present was (?Federico) and [words indistinct] who was directing [words indistinct] at that time.

At this meeting, it was pointed out that we should mobilize to avoid a conflict between our peoples. At that moment [words indistinct] I could see it quite clearly in the semidarkness. Now that the light is shining [words indistinct].

Anyway, we held the first meeting on that date. I was chosen to carry out the plan here in El Salvador because I am an explosives expert. The coordinator was Gen Alvarez Martinez, together with this boy I knew as Jorge. I was placed directly in charge of carrying out the operation -- Plans 1 and 2 -- as chief.

Plans 1 and 2 involved the execution of the general command [of the People's Revolutionary Army] and the destruction of Radio Venceremos. These were Plans 1 and 2.

Here in Morazan, Herbert acted in coordination with some other infiltrated elements whom I don't know. I only saw some photos of them. It was indicated that a quick strike was necessary [words indistinct] get explosives with which it would be much easier than we imagined to execute the command. We knew they were not going to be sleeping, but with those explosives we would be able to carry out a quick operation as we had been asked.

That was one meeting and [passage indistinct]. The last meeting that we held was on 18 March 1983, during which [words indistinct] and I was given a list, some were filed by Alvarez Martinez. It included some of the registered agents such as Diana, who was in charge of executing the command, and the other boys that I remember were Alfredo, (Oginom), (Giovanis), Americo, and Ezequiel. These elements were going to participate in Plans 1 and 2. As I said, Diana was in charge of the execution of the command, and I would be in charge of [words indistinct] the explosives. We also had [words indistinct] to make it quicker. I was in command of the (?execution) and the second in command was Herbert who was in charge of coordinating and organizing the personnel. He knew who was going to participate in our transportation because we had to [words indistinct]. All of the elements had to leave for Honduras because we could not stay here. That was one of the biggest mistakes we made in planning the operation, because it was said that the Salvadoran guerrillas were just a few elements who were unable to control the situation and that they were unable to govern in either El Salvador or other places, that they would never win. That was one of the biggest errors we made. As soon as we began this movement [words indistinct] we were captured one by one until we had all been caught.

This is why I ask the Honduran Government to stop insisting on the intervention in El Salvador. It is true that the North Americans are the ones who are directing this operation from Honduras and not only for El Salvador but also for Nicaragua and Central America. The United States cannot prevent this because the Salvadoran people, as I have found out, are on their way to liberation. I repeat once again to the Suazo Cordova and Alvarez Martinez government and all my [words indistinct] in El Salvador and to stop cooperating with the bad, counterrevolutionary leaders whom I know are directing operations from our territory against Nicaragua. We have been [passage indistinct].

[Words indistinct] in Central America being supplied and manipulated by the U.S. Yankees who are to blame for spilling the blood of innocent people as the Salvadoran people are suffering right now. They are being massacred by the United States. As a Honduran, I also issue an appeal that is painful for us, because our fatherland will also be stained with blood because the North Americans want to turn our Honduran land into a battalion [as heard]. It would be hell for all Central America because you all know how they are intervening and directing actions from here against Nicaragua, El Salvador, and eventually we Honduran people are the ones who will suffer the consequences for the United States. We cannot continue to endure this situation. We must vigorously protest to all those who will listen, telling them that we must mobilize and that there has been enough bloodshed in Central America.

Statement by 'Diana'

PA030341 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Excerpts] We will now present a statement made by Minoshka Alberto Martinez, alias Diana, an agent of the Honduran Department of National Investigation, DIN, and of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, captured in northern La Union Department in March 1983.

This special agent was a member of the commando teams that were supposed to execute Plan 1, consisting of the assassination of the ERP [People's Revolutionary Army] General Command. Under Plan 1, the specific mission of Minoshka Alberto Martinez and the commando team of which she was a member was to assassinate Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, Commander Chico, of the FMLN.

Let us now listen to Minoshka Alberto Martinez. She will state her personal data and will confess that before entering El Salvador she was a member of a team tasked with executing General [Leonidas] Torres Arias in Mexico, a plan which was postponed until their mission in El Salvador was fulfilled.

[Begin Martinez recording] My name is Minoshka Alberto Martinez. I am a Honduran citizen. I was born in Tegucigalpa. I am 17 years old. I work for the Department of National Investigation, DIN, which is under Honduran Army Intelligence. I was commissioned to come... [changes thought] I am member of a commando to come [words indistinct] Radio Venceremos [word indistinct] assassination of Commander Armijo.

I was trained for a first mission, which was to assassinate General Torres Arias in Mexico. [Words indistinct] 3 days, a turncoat [renegado] general. This was not for a sapper mission. For this mission I have been here at home in Jutiapa, and so was another girl by the name of [word indistinct]. She was my companera. Our only internal problem was that the first commando which is the [words indistinct] and it was not accomplished in October. The mission, which was to kill Commander Armijo, was not carried out, and that is the difference. [Words indistinct] killed the boy. [end recording]

Let us continue to listen to [words indistinct] Alberto Martinez, in her account of how she was [word indistinct] trained to carry out her mission.

[Begin recording] In regard to the training, well, now it was much stronger. The other one had been faster. it was 1 week that I did not consider a week of learning. [Words indistinct] to defend myself. And how did it work out? That we were in a (?state of war). If I had been in the service, that is for girls, I would be familiar with the handling of weapons and things like that. Especially after 7 months, I was already familiar with this [corsana -- not further identified]. So in 1 week I learned what I would say was to trust in each other, without [words indistinct]. I used to listen to Daniel, to watch him practice, and then I would imitate him, I asked to try to do it with Daniel, or with someone else -- my boyfriend, more than anything with my boyfriend, because he is a man, because he is stronger than a woman, and then I could learn how to hit and everything.

[Words indistinct] trained for something [words indistinct]. I learned how to walk. They used to put a book on my head, with high heels, and I would begin to walk. Sometimes Daniel would get angry, and he would yell: No no, not like that. Take shorter steps, you are taking steps that are too long. And then that whole thing would begin. But [words indistinct] my training was much more [words indistict] when I came to El Salvador. Then we did not need to learn how to walk, because you do not need high heels in the mountains. [passage indistinct] What else? [passage indistinct]

The general command of the infiltrated commando was [words indistinct] Honduran intelligence officer and of the Central Intelligence Agency, who has adopted several aliases, including Santos Manuel Aguilar, Carlos Federico, Roman Maldonado, and he is also known as the Iron Man [Hombre de Hierro]. According to the plan, his specific mission was to destroy Radio Venceremos. This agent, who was capured by our counteintelligence services 2 days after he entered our territory in Morazan, the so-called Carlos Federico was the chief of special operations of the Honduran DIN. He was a top, trusted aide of General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez. [end recording]

We will now hear agent Minoshka Alberto Martinez telling us about Carlos Federico.

[Begin Martinez recording] Carlos was a highly trusted man. He is the chief's [words indistinct], the man who [words indistinct]. When we met with Billy [word indistinct] at his house. I met Carlos in San Pedro Sula. I lived in San Pedro Sula. [Words indistinct] you know that Carlos [words indistinct] to Tegucigalpa. That time we met [word indistinct] Billy, Carlos, Daniel Valdez, [words indistinct] a trusted man, a man of ideas, who was very self-confident. Carlos [words indistinct] because he had already carried out other missions. [Words indistinct] to El Salvador to carry out this mission, and Carlos Federico, Rodolfo, Ismael, [words indistinct] I knew him as a dynamic man, strong, a man who was afraid of nothing. [Passage indistinct] I do not trust this woman. They said, why? She has no experience, but [passage indistinct] carried out other missions. She knows. [Words indistinct] bridge on the Nicaragua-Honduras border. He has carried out other jobs for other people. [Words indistinct] officers of the Somozist sectors, like Officer Laguna. [Words indistinct] but I have gone out to look for him. Carlos has already carried out other jobs [words indistinct] but he is strong. [Words indistinct] Carlos Federico is a dynamic guy, so sure of himself, a guy who whatever he says is done.

[Words indistinct] 50,000 lempiras, ask for anything. [Words indistinct] whatever he plans to do is all right, is good for the organization. He is a strongman in the organization, as Diego used to say, he is a man of war, a trusted man, he is the top man in Honduran intelligence. Now the FMLN has him. [Passage indistinct] [end recording]

[Words indistinct] had knowledge of the CIA plans against the FMLN. A few days after arriving in Morazan, the members of the commando -- to whom all facilities were given to enter areas under our control -- were captured by our forces. Minoshka Alberto Martinez continues her account.

[Recording indistinct]

We have listened to Minoshka Alberto Martinez, an agent of the Honduran DIN, rendering her testimony about CIA plans to execute the general command of the ERP, which is a member of the FMLN. These plans included the destruction of Radio Venceremos. The plans were disrupted by the FMLN.

In this confession, agent Minoshka Alberto Martinez reveals her role in the preparation of a plan devised by the CIA and the DIN to assassinate General Torres Arias in Mexico. This plan was postponed so that she, Carlos Federico, and the others could complete their missions in Morazan. Agent Minoshka Alberto Martinez, Diana, also revealed that reactionary sectors of the Honduran Armed Forces led by General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez [passage indistinct]

The FMLN counterintelligence services will continue their investigations so as to reveal the true identities of the agents involved in this CIA plan.

After almost 1 year of capturing agents of the DIN and the CIA, and after dismantling the internal networks that would take part in the special operations plan [words indistinct] the FMLN by the Reagan Administration and reactionary sectors within the Honduran Armed Forces led by Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, the FMLN counterintelligence services have conducted a thorough investigation. The plan has been defeated. The FMLN has inflicted the hardest blow on the CIA since it has began its undercover actions against the revolutionary, democratic and progressive movement in Latin America.

For obvious reasons, the FMLN has released only part of the information gathered during its investigation. It has information on plans, activities, and personnel, both military and intelligence, of the DIN in coordination with the CIA, involving repression and human rights violations and on activities planned in Honduras against Nicaragua and the FMLN.

GUATEMALA

U.S. ROVING AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH MEJIA VICTORES

PA040250 Guatemala City El GRAFICO in Spanish 3 Apr 84 p 4

[Text] General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores has referred to his noon meeting with Harry Shlaudemann, U.S. roving ambassador for Central America, who arrived in Guatemala yesterday. Shlaudemann met first with Guatemalan Foreign Minsiter Fernando Andrade and following a 30-minute meeting he was received by the Guatemalan chief of state in his office at the Presidential Palace. Mejia Victores said that the talks with Shlaudemann were only to get to know each other. He said that specific matters were not discussed. Mejia Victores said that Shlaudemann, as the new roving ambassador, is visiting the chiefs of state to get to know them and for them to get to know him.

I believe, Mejia Victores said, that Shlaudemann will also meet with the chiefs of state of the Contadora Group countries. This, he added, is because the Untied States continues with its stance of supporting the efforts being made by Contadora to maintain peace in the Central American region. Mejia Victores said that Shlaudemann wanted to learn Guatemala's stance regarding Contadora. Mejia Victores added that his country has reiterated its support for that group.

Electoral process

Mejia Victores said that despite the fact that Shlaudemann did not ask about the electoral process, he told him that the elections would be held in 3 months. However, Shlaudemann was already aware of this and added that the United States has offered all the help for the electoral process to be carried out in the best possible manner.

Regarding the Central American crisis, the chief of state said that he agreed with Shlaudemann that the crisis must be resolved politically -- that is, through the Contadora Group's efforts. Asked whether he and the roving ambassador had discussed military aid to ensure the upcoming elections, Mejia Victores said that politically we are doing fine in Guatemala.

HONDURAS

ALVAREZ' RESIGNATION, RELATED EVENTS REPORTED

PA032222 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Report by political commentator Ochoa y Martinez]

[Excerpt] We have learned that the fall of General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez occurred after a concensus was reached by the commanders of the principal military units in the country. Their principal reason for reorganizing the top leadership of the military command was that reasonable indications existed of corruption, mistreatment of subordinates, and arrogance by Alvarez Martinez and the other top leaders.

The Special Tactical Group appears to have been left out of last Saturday's military movement. Everything seems to indicate that Colonel Rigoberto Regalado Lara was on the side of Gustavo Alvarez. Nevertheless, a group under the command of Major Mario Amaya took over the special Tactical Group by proposing a joint action with the Special Tactical Group and his own, Amaya's troops -- that is, a joint action as part of the process of internal activities carried out by the Armed Forces. This is how the Special Tactical Group was taken over, because its leaders believed it was an internal maneuver as part of an Armed Forces operation.

First Battalion Commander Colonel Victorio Sanchez, apparently a supporter of General [illegible] Alvarez Martinez, was in Panama and the 1st Battalion had been left in command of Major Rojas Mendoza, who supported the insurrection against the military leadership. This is how the military movement developed in the center of the country, the operations that led to the fall of Gustavo Alvarez Martinez.

In Zambrano the 1st Artillery Battalion, under the command of a major whose name was not given to us, did not participate inthe events. It was then learned that one of men of this movement was the officer Rivera Lunati, in southern Honduras. We also learned that men like Colonel Juan Lopez Grijalba, a powerful man in the G-2, were left out of the military movement. He was considered an avid supporter of Gustavo Alvarez Martinez and is believed to be involved in a series of incidents, including the disappearance of Honduran citizens over the last few months.

The people have already become aware of some facts, such as the resignation of Bali Castillo and Abdenego Bueso. President Suazo Cordova was one of the last to become aware of the movement, because it was essentially an internal, Armed Forces movement. It was reported that Roberto Suaza Cordova was called in and after he was briefed on the events, the civilian government became part of the movement staged against the structure established by Gustavo Alvarez Martinez. This is evident from the fact that it was also learned that from the moment that the U.S. Embassy intervened in these events, secretary of state for the presidential office, Carlos Flores Facusse, acted as liaison between the U.S. Embassy, the military who took power, and the military who were purged.

He appeared as the contact between these sectors that staged this drama in the top Army leadership. It was Carlos Flores who asked for Abdenego Bueso's resignation. When Carlos Flores asked for his resignation, Bueso, chief of the Armed Forces joint general staff, said that he had only one chief, and that was General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez. Nevertheless, subsequently Abdenego Bueso was held incommunicado with Bali Castillo in their respective offices.

It was also learned that one of the officers, Said Speer, told Bali Castillo of the action and asked for his resignation as commander of the public security forces. That is, Carlos Flores played an important role in the resignations by establishing contact with the chief of the joint general staff, Abdenego Bueso, and Said Speer, one of the strong men in the new military structure.

Among the new strongmen in the Armed Forces, one could cite General Walter Lopez, commander of the Honduran Air Force, who has been termed the virtual chief of the Armed Forces since he will be so designated by Congress if the deputies chose him from a list of candidates for Gustavo Alverez Martinez'

Said Speer is the commander of one of the armored units. He is one of the strongmen of the new Army structure. Others are Colonel Roberto Martinez Avila, Alvaro Romero, Mario Amaya Arriaga, Colonel Riera Lunatti, and Azzad Matute. These are but a few of tne strongmen in the new military structure.

It has been learned from military sources that when Brig Gen Ruben Montoya was asked for his resignation, he told the officer who had asked for it, "Why me?" and he was told plainly that it was because he was corrupt. In the role played by Ruben Montoya, it was learned that a thorough investigation will be made of his activities by the new officers who now head the Armed Forces. The investigation will include narcotics traffic, paramilitary gangs, corruption, and mistreatment of subordinates.

We could give many more details of what happened in the top military leadership. What took place was a rebellion within the Armed Forces against the military leadership due to its arrogance, corruption, and use of politics for personal gain. It was also learned that a thorough investigation will be made in the Armed Forces Bank to determine who benefited from the savings deposited in the bank by the soldiers.

When Bali Castillo was asked for his resignation, he at first threatened to rebel with his public security forces against the movement that was overthrowing the military leadership. However, an agreement was reached between Bali Castillo and those who asked for his resignation in order to prevent innocent bloodshed. It was later determined that when Bali Castillo learned that Abdenego Bueso had already resigned at noon on Saturday, Bali Castillo called Bueso on a military radio. There is talk of a rebellion, let us stage a rebellion instead, Bali Castillo told Bueso. Bueso replied: Fine, let's do it. Bali Castillo then asked Bueso what he was going to use to fight, since he only had typewriters in the office of the Armed Forces joint general staff.

When Bali realized that the situation was hopeless, he left and turned the public security forces over to Colonel Ventura. Although the leaders of the general staff wanted to defend Bueso, they finally decided to leave the general staff in the hands of Captain Rodas Carnero. He and Arnoldo Cabrera controlled the situation in the Armed Forces joint general staff.

These are details that have been made public. It is also known that Carlos Flores Facusse played an important role in the negotiations and the resignations. The U.S. Embassy gave him the role of liaison between those who resigned, those who were purged, and the civilian government, that is, the president of the Republic. This confirms that Carlos Flores became one of the principal actors in this drama.

We had previously been told that Alvarez did not have good relations with Carlos Flores. There had even been talk in the last few days that Gustavo Alvarez had at one point asked Suazo Cordova to request Carlos Flores' resignation. Suazo Cordova flatly opposed this and said he would keep Carlos Flores in his post. In this fashion, Carlos Flores is now rid of one of his opponents.

Alvarez' Arrest Described

PA040249 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 3 Apr 84 p 32

[Text] The strategy to dismember the top echelon of the Honduran Armed Forces continues to be revealed to the public. Reports attempt to explain the dramatic moments of the turning over of power. It was reported last night that former military chief General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez was intercepted in San Pedro Sula by Major Israel Navarro. The report adds that Gen Alvarez resisted the arrest and that Major Navarro placed a gun to his head and proceeded to handcuff him. The general gestured with his handcuffed hands to his personal guard not to intervene. The personal guard had attempted to resist the arrest.

According to the same report, the men who currently control the situation are: General Walter Lopez and officers Danilo Ferrera, Roberto Martinez Avila, Said Speer, Roberto Amaya, Hector Ventura, Alvara Romero Salgado, Carlos Aguirre, Mario Amaya, Lionel Riera Sunati, and Asaad Matute. Some of these are young officers who hold executive positions in different military units.

CONGRESS ACCEPTS ALVAREZ MARTINEZ' RESIGNATION

PA032355 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 0155 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Honduran Congress decree accepting General Alvarez Martinez' resignation -- live]

[Text] The National Congress, whereas:

On 31 March 1984 Division General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, submitted his irrevocable resignation, of which the sovereign National Congress is aware;

According to the Constitution the Superior Defense Council will within the next 15 days submit a list of candidates for the National Congress to fill the vacancy for the rest of the term for which the former commander had been apponted;

Therefore decrees:

Article 1. To accept the irrevocable resignation submitted by Division General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez as commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

Article 2. To notify the Higher Council of the Armed Forces of this decree for the appropriate legal action.

Article 3. This decree becomes effective on this date and must be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Issued in Tegucigalpa, Central District, by the National Congress on 2 April 1984

[Signed] Jose Efrain Bu Jiron; Mario Enrique Prieto Alvarado, secretary; Juan Pablo Urrutia Raudales, secretary.

CONGRESS MEETS TO ELECT NEW ARMED FORCES CHIEF

Planes Overfly Capital

PA041624 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1555 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Three "A-37" combat planes of the Honduran Air Force have repeatedly overflown the capital of the country while the Congress prepares to elect Walter Lopez Reyes, Air Force Commander, as the new Armed Forces commander in chief. Walter Lopez Reyes, leader of the coup de main that expelled General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez from the country last Saturday, is the principal candidate on the list of officers aspiring to fill the Honduran Army post. The combat aircraft are performing risky maneuvers at a low altitude over the city, to the extent that the bombs and rockets with which they are equipped can be easily seen.

[Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish at 1545 GMT is carrying continuous coverage of the National Congress proceedings to elect a new Armed Forces commander in chief. While casting his vote for Walter Lopez Reyes, Deputy Efrain Diaz Arrivillaga of the Christian Democratic Party says that the vote is cast "without the pressure of the planes which are flying over the Congress, without the pressure of the armored personnel carriers that have been moving around this Congress and the security cordons."]

Announcement of Vote Count

PA041756 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1739 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Official count of votes at National Congress, read by (Mario Enrique Prieto Alvarado), secretary of the legislative chamber -- live]

[Text] The official count is as follows: 78 votes in favor of Brig Gen Walter Lopez Reyes and 1 abstention. Therefore, Brig Gen Walter Lopez Reyes has been elected commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces.

Lopez Reyes' Election Declared

PA050252 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1955 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Decree issued by the Honduran National Congress in Tegucigalpa on 4 April]

[Text] Whereas, according to Article 279 of the Constitution and its amendments, it is the National Congress' purview to elect the commander in chief of the Armed Forces;

Whereas, the National Congress yeterday accepted the irrevocable resignation presented by Division General Gustavo Adolfo Alvarez Martinez from his post as commander in chief of the Armed Forces;

Whereas, according to paragraph 2, Article 281 of the Constitution and its amendments, because of the definite absence of the Armed Forces commander in chief the Superior Defense Council on this date submitted to Congress the list of candidates from which to elect the commander in chief of the Armed Forces for the remainder of the current constitutional term;

Therefore, it is decreed:

Article 1. Brigadier General Walter Lopez Reyes is elected commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, to complete the current constitutional term, which concludes on 27 January 1987.

Article 2. Brig Gen Walter Lopez Reyes will take up his post after taking the oath of office before the National Congress.

Article 3. This decree will become effective on the date of its publication in the official newspaper, LA GACETA.

Issued in Tegucigalpa, at the National Congress assembly hall, on 4 April 1984.

Efrain Bu Giron, president; Mario Enrique Prieto Alvarado, secretary; Juan Pablo Urrutia Raudales, secretary.

ROVING AMBASSADOR TO EXPLAIN ALVAREZ AFFAIR

PA040328 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Roberto Galvez Barnes, Honduran roving ambassador for Central American affairs, today left for El Salvador and Guatemala to brief the leaders of those countries on the events of the last few days in our country. According to reports, the special Honduran ambassador is beginning a tour of several countries to explain the dismissal of the high-ranking Armed Forces officers. Galvez Barnes' mission was assigned to him today by President Suazo Cordova. The source did not state whether Galvez Barnes will visit Nicaragua or any Caribbean countries.

2,200 MISKITOS REPORTEDLY ARRIVE IN HONDURAS

PA041701 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1624 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Attention, attention, to this late report: This morning, at approximately 0500, 2,200 Nicaraguan citizens arrived at Gracias a Dios Department. We repeat: this morning, at approximately 0500, 2,200 Miskitos -- Nicaraguan citizens -- arrived at Honduras through Gracias a Dios Department.

NICARAGUA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON U.S. AMBASSADORS' VISIT

PA050313 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0218 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Communique released by the Information and Press Directorate of the Government Junta in Managua on 4 April; read by Information Director Manuel Espinoza Henriquez -- live]

[Text] The Information and Press Directorate of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the occasion of the visit by Messrs Harry W. Shlaudemann, roving ambassador for Central America, and Langhorne Motley, ambassador and assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, announces:

1. Ambassadors Harry W. Shlaudemann and Langhorne Motley were received by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Companero Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, foreign minister of the Republic.

2. The Government of National Reconstruction reiterated its political disposition toward having bilateral relations between the United States and Nicaragua normalized on the basis of the strictest respect for the principles established by international law, the UN Charter, and other treaties to regulate harmonious relations between sovereign states.

3. Nicaragua insisted that it is necessary that the United States abandon its policy that violates international law and take immediate steps to facilitate bilateral dialogue and to stop obstructing the Contadora negotiating process.

4. The measures that Nicaragua outlined to the representatives of the U.S. Government as being indispensable and unpostponable for the advancement of bilateral talks between the United States and Nicaragua that would lead to a normalization of relations and at the same time would support the advancement of the Contadora process are as follows:

a. To end the escalation of its troops in Central America by withdrawing the contingents that have been added in the past few weeks to those that were already there, as well as the means used for air espionage, the aircraft carriers, and the warships that were recently deployed in the region.

b. That it suspend all military maneuvers or exercises in the region.

c. That it end the escalation of the covert war against Nicaragua that is manifested in air and naval attacks and the mining of ports.

d. That it stop requesting the $21-million allocation that is presently being discussed in the U.S. Congress, which has been earmarked for increasing terrorist acts against Nicaragua.

5. On their part, the representatives of the U.S. Government brought no specific proposal that might contribute to the normalization of relations between the United States and Nicaragua or to the necessary detente that would allow an advancement of negotiations within the Contadora framework.

6. The Nicaraguan Government feels that the visit of the U.S. representatives, Ambassadors Harry W. Schlaudemann and Langhorne Motley, confirms that the policy of force assumed by the present U.S. Administration with regard to the regional problem remains unchanged, to the detriment of all efforts that have been made in favor of dialogue and a political solution of those problems.

UN ENVOY ON U.S. VETO, REAGAN STATEMENT

PA050359 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0250 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Telephone interview with Javier Chamorro Mora, Ambassador to the United Nations, by unidentified reporter -- live]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Good evening, Companero. We would like to know about the situation that has developed and your evaluation of the U.S. veto on a resolution regarding the charges presented by Nicaragua.

[Chamorro] Yes, Companero. Approximately 1 hour ago, the United States, once again, proved its imperialist attitude of hegemony toward our region at the UN Security Council. It vetoed a draft resolution presented by Nicaragua and once again became isolated by the international community. Thirteen Security Council member countries favored the draft, including the eight nonaligned council members. The only country that voted against it was the United States. However, since it is a permanent member, this represents a veto, and the draft was rejected. In addition, the United Kingdom abstained, and this establishes a different stance regarding the UK position toward the United States and the UK analysis of the Central American situation and the aggression against Nicaragua.

I believe that the United States has reiterated once more, through this veto, its decision to continue its undeclared war and the mining of Nicaraguan ports. We see that the U.S. Administration has decided not to give effective support to the Contadora Group and its search for a political solution. We also perceive that the United States had decided to continue seeking the ousting of the Sandinist Peoples' Revolution.

[Reporter] Companero Javier Chamorro Mora, the latest news dispatches that have been received as urgent reports from Washington indicate that the U.S. President said during a news conference, and I quote: The Nicaraguan Government is exporting revolution to its neighbors.

What is your assessment of the U.S. President's attitude?

[Chamorro] I believe that those are old arguments that the U.S. Administration has been using systematically to justify the unjustifiable. They are completely aware that the international community does not support them in this war of aggression against Nicaragua. In other words, the international community cannot support an undeclared war by a superpower, by the country with the greatest military power in the world, against a poor, underdeveloped, and nonaligned country like Nicaragua. In this regard, they try to invent and find the necessary arguments, not only to justify their actions and seek the support of the international community, but also, through these arguments, to achieve the isolation, the political isolation of our revolution.

One thing I can certify in this regard is that the great majority of the thinking countries in the world, the democratic countries of the various continents, absolutely do not believe all those fictitious arguments that President Reagan, as well as the top officials of his administration, have used on various occasions. No one -- or only a very few countries -- really believes that Nicaragua is exporting anything. The only thing that Nicaragua is exporting -- as I mentioned to Ambassador Kirkpatrick during the debate -- is the example of what it means to build a revolution and to try to carry out the necessary social improvements for the people's benefit. That is what the U.S. Government fears. That is what the U.S. Government is trying to destroy or prevent.

[Reporter] Companero Javier Chamorro Mora, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United Nations, here is a final question: In light of these statements made by the U.S. Administration, of the veto at the United Nations, and the comments made by President Reagan tonight, can the visit to Central America being made by Messrs Shlaudemann and Motley be considered a peace mission?

[Chamorro] My opinion in this regard is that neither this visit nor the other visits that the special envoy has made to Nicaragua and other Central American countries can be seen as peace visits. I believe that they reveal the administration's intention to play a dual role that allows it to appear to be in favor of a political solution in the eyes of the European countries and the international community. That is why the United States claims to support the Contadora Group. They have never said publicly that they do not support Contadora. It is in that framework, that same context, that they send envoys to Central America. They are allegedly peace envoys, but peace is the least of their objectives; they seek destruction and death in Central America.

U.S. SAID BEHIND OUSTER OF HONDURAS' ALVAREZ

PA032305 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Commentary by Eligio Alvarez: "With Alvarez Martinez' Dismissal, the United States Assumes Total Control of Honduras"]

[Text] The report of the dismissal and immediate departure from Honduras of General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the country's Armed Forces, as well as the dismissal of his closest collaborators, has unleashed a series of commentaries and conjectures among the most varied groups on the real reasons that led the Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova to take such a surprising as well as drastic measure. Although it seems too early to do so, we are going to express our opinion about this. In the first place, nothing that is being done in Honduras right now -- in its condition as an occupied country -- is done without the U.S. Government's permission. It is to be assumed then, that Alvarez Martinez' dismissal and that of his closest collaborators was done because Washington wanted it.

In our opinion, Washington had for some time lost control over Alvarez Martinez' ambitious, repressive, and haughty behavior. The time came when with his uncontrollable warmongering actions, he became an obstacle to U.S. interventionist plans in Central America, and this caused his dismissal, with or without Suazo Cordova's approval.

With this action, meanwhile, the United States assumes total control of the Honduran Armed Forces. The most evident proof of this is that besides the resignation of his three closest collaborators, not one Army body made the slightest move in favor of their commander in chief, and Alvarez Martinez did not have the slightest opportunity to take any action. Furthermore, the Grenadier I maneuvers are going on as if nothing had happened. In this same manner, killing two birds with one stone, President Reagan hopes to influence the U.S. Congress so that it will continue to approve economic and military aid to his "Central American friends," with the deceitful argument that in the region, civilian power and respect for human rights prevail and, moreover, that he supports the Contadora Group's peace efforts just as Suazo Cordoba said in his speech to the nation last Saturday.

In the second place, we think that we should not foster hope that with Alvarez Martinez' forced resignation, our relations with Honduras will improve. We believe rather that the situation will continue to be the same or to perhaps worsen, because as we have already said, by eliminating Alvarez Martinez, the Reagan administration, the U.S. Armed Forces, and the CIA have assumed total control of Honduras, and of Honduran plans to continue attacking Nicaragua with greater effectiveness and rationality, although it may seem contradictory to say this.

GORMAN MAKES 'EMERGENCY VISIT' TO HONDURAS

PA032256 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] General Paul Gorman, commander in chief of the U.S. Southern Command in the Panama Canal area, is arriving in Honduras on an emergency visit tomorrow. According to the official announcement, General Gorman will meet with President Roberto Suazo Cordova to analyze the latest development in that Central American country. Other sources reported that the new chief of the Honduran Army may be appointed tomorrow. General Walter Lopez has been mentioned as a possible successor to General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez. Lopez headed the movement that sent General Alvarez out of the country.

The main Honduran newspapers today confirmed that General Alvarez Martinez and the other ousted generals had been involved in corrupt activities, and General Alvarez reportedly embezzled public funds worth $30 million. The dispatches revealed that the U.S. ambassador had been informed last Thursday about the decision against their chief reached by the so-called young Honduran officers.

D'ESCOTO PROTESTS TO COSTA RICA OVER ARDE

PA041919 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Protest note from Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman to Costa Rican Foreign Affairs Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez; date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Mr Minister, I have the honor of addressing your excellency in reference to the communique that the self-styled Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], a counter-revolutionary organization, issued on 1 April 1984 at its propaganda office in San Jose, Costa Rica.

The communique announces that ARDE has mined 50 linear km in Lake Nicaragua, between the mouth of the Sapoa River and the town of Colon, and fronting on the towns of Cardenas, La Pita, Sabalos, La Palma, (Poroti), and Canas. In formally denouncing this new aggression, the Nicaraguan Government once again asks your illustrious government to adopt measures to prevent and eradicate the use of Costa Rican territory by mercenaries financed by a U.S. organization maintaining a policy of state terrorism against my government. This situation not only affects your government's neutrality but also endangers the lives of your fellow countrymen, since the areas that ARDE claims to have mined include areas through which citizens from your illustrious country travel.

Considering the facts expressed here, the Nicaraguan Government does not believe that they contribute to the efforts our governments are making to alleviate the situation along our common border, but block the straightforward relations which should exist between our governments, thus affecting joint efforts aimed at finding peace, stability, and security in the Central American region.

I take advantage of this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency my highest and most distinguished consideration.

CORDOVA RIVAS ADDRESSES JUDGES' CEREMONY

PA040416 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] The Francisco Guevara Hurtado course for local judges has concluded at the Cesar Augusto Silva Conventions Center. The closing ceremony was presided over by Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice; and special guests. Doctor Roberto Arguello Hurtado swore in the new judges and handed them the diplomas. In addition, Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas referred to the aggression being experienced by the country from U.S. imperialism.

[Begin Cordova Rivas recording] We are experiencing critical moments mainly due to the constant aggression, which has worsened in the political sector, and due to President Reagan's marked warmongering policy and the complicity of other Central American countries. Nevertheless, under the circumstances, we have to defend ourselves, and we must realize that the situation will continue unchanged because it will be a permanent aggression. Even though Contadora is on the horizon, we must also bear in mind U.S. imperialism's stubborness, ambition, and determination to crush us. [end recording]

SUPREME COURT ESTABLISHES ELECTORAL COUNCIL

PA040235 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] The Supreme Court of Justice today announced the establishment of the Nicaraguan Supreme Electoral Council [CSE], the top organization that will oversee the electoral process culminating in elections slated for 4 November. Supreme Court Chief Justice Roberto Arguello Hurtado made the announcement that the fourth branch, as the revolution has called the Supreme Electoral Council, has now begun to function.

The CSE, which will be sworn in 4 April, is made up of three principals and their alternates. Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren is the council president, with Julian Corrales Munguia as his alternate. Leonel Arguello Ramirez and Amada Pineda have Xavier Chamorro Cardenal and Carlos Garcia Caracas as their alternates.

The CSE's immediate tasks include the appointment of regional, subregional and special zone electoral councils. Among other things, the council will also determine the length of the electoral campaigns and will supervise the registration of political parties and their alliances.

SOCIALISTS TO PARTICIPATE ALONE IN ELECTIONS

PA032358 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] The socialists said our country and the revolution are currently experiencing a difficult and worrisome situation. In a communique issued some hours ago to announce they will participate alone in the elections, the Socialists say:

Due to many internal and external factors, the economic problems are worsening and spreading; in addition, the war continues to spread, to worsen, and to become more complicated due to the increasing levels of U.S. financing and support of counter-revolutionary groups. Likewise, U.S. military maneuvers in Honduras have increased, and they seriously threaten to become large-scale U.S. military intervention or a Honduran Army war against Nicaragua. Furthermore, the state terrorism being applied by the U.S. Government to destabilize, weaken, and oust the revolutionary government has taken alarming proportions with the mining of our national ports, the air and sea raids, and the sabotage of important economic centers. Due to this situation, efforts by the Contadora Group and the international community to prevent a military intervention or an armed conflagration of unpredictable consequences in Central America, and to solve conflicts through the civilized ways of negotiations and political pledges, are becoming increasingly weaker.

After many days of meetings and consultations, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party's political commission decided that it was time to announce to the country that it will go alone to the elections. The socialists said time and again that their party believes all the revolutionary parties should participate in a bloc, but apparently they did not convince the other parties. Now they say: We are going alone with our own candidates for president, vice president, and assembly members.

Only the Popular Social Christian Party, of all the parties allied to the FSLN, has not announced the strategy it will follow.

COMMUNIST PARTY NAMES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA040257 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Eli Altamirano has announced more confiscations if his party achieves power. They will likewise refuse to pay the foreign debt inherited from Somozism. He also promised a democratic agrarian reform. The candidates of the Communist Party of Nicaragua are Ariel Bravo Lorio for president and Alan Zambrana for vice president. Eli Altamirano, who presides over the party's electoral front, delivered the main speech at the [word indistinct] event:

[Begin Altamirano recording, in progress]...the social situation. Long live the [words indistinct] of the Communist Party of Nicaragua! These social problems, [words indistinct] with the revolution and represent the goal of those masses that have [?grown tired) of the ostentatious and politicking speeches that are full of empty promises and [words indistinct] material and cultural progress of the nation. [applause] You must recall that we have always spoken the truth, with sincerity, [words indistinct] crime and vice. [end recording]

'KIDNAPPED' INDIANS REPORTEDLY ESCAPE MISURA

PA040239 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] According to AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA, ANN, 40 of 82 Nicaraguan Miskito Indians who had been kidnapped by counterrevolutionaries at Sandy Bay escaped and returned to their home, approximately 60 km south of the Honduran border on the North Atlantic coast. The ANN report said that the Miskito Indians were kidnapped Thursday by rebel troops from southern Honduras. The rebels attacked Sandy Bay, tortured three teachers, and killed two peasants.

According to the Miskito Indians who managed to return home, the counterrevolutionaries suffered 29 casualties when they were repelled by the Sandinist People's Army, ANN reported. The Miskito Indians said 100 former Somozist guardsmen, all of them members of the so-called MISURA [Miskito, Sumu and Rama] organization, kidnapped 42 of their companeros and are heading toward Honduras. In defending Sandy Bay, four reservists were killed and eight others injured.

ALINSA PORT WORKERS SAVE SUNKEN SHRIMP BOAT

PA040040 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Confirming their revolutionary spirit, workers from ALINSA [Alimentos Interamericanos, SA] in Port Corinto rescued a shrimp boat which had sunk when it hit a mine in this port. To save the boat, named "Alma Sultana," the dry dock workers remained at work from Saturday until last night, when they finally saved the boat. This is how the ALINSA workers respond to the enemies of this revolution.

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY ACTIVITY IN COUNTRY

Clashes in Rio San Juan

PA042255 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 2 Apr 84

[War Bulletin No 204, released by the General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces "in Sarapiqui, Rio San Juan Department" on 2 April]

[Text] 1. At 1500 hours on 24 March the Santos Lopez Column of the Sorcelo Unit under the command of Companero Sweitzer engaged in a clash with a patrol of the pro-Soviet EPS [Sandinist People's Army] in the area between (La Esperancita) and (La Cosquilla), Nueva Guinea jurisdiction. Five enemy solders were killed and three were wounded.

2. At [figure indistinct] hours on 28 March the Mario Sanchez Column of the Vipers Unit, under the brave command of Companero Pajaro Herido, harassed the [name indistinct] military post in Las Azucenas, Rio San Juan Department, with rifle and artillery fire for 30 minutes. Seven enemy soldiers were killed and five were wounded.

3. At 1900 hours on 29 March a patrol from the invading army attempted to enter territory controlled by the ARDE armed froces through the area known as (El Jobito), Rio San Juan Department. The unit was promptly engaged in combat by the Domingo Antonio Gutierrez Giron Column of the Boa Unit, under the command of Companero Cubrillo.

After a heavy clash the attackers were repelled. The bodies of nine of their companions were left behind.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

Fighting Near El Castillo

PA040441 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 3 Apr 84

[War Bulletin No 205, released by the General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces "in Sarapiqui, Rio San Juan Department" on 3 April]

[Text] The General Command of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces informs the Nicaraguan people and the free peoples of the world that the Ramon Raudales Column, whose special mission is to clean up around the El Castillo military fort temporarily in the hands of the pro-Soviet EPS [Sandinist People's Army], reports three military actions carried out during the last week of March.

1. On 26 March at 1445 in the place known as (La Loma de Pico), located 2 km from El Castillo fort, the Jaguar 7 unit led by Roger clashed with an enemy detachment. The fighting lasted 3 hours, and eight dead and three wounded were inflicted on the enemy. The occupation army was forced to withdraw.

2. On 25 March at 1100 the Jaguar 6 and Jaguar 7 units led by Companeros Segundo and Mono, in the area (Loma de Pena) and (La Chanchera), 1 and 1/2 km from El Castillo fort, clashed with an enemy column, which was forced to withdraw after suffering seven dead.

3. On 31 March at 0945 the Jaguar 7 unit led by our brave Companero Mono, in the area known as (Loma de Pena) 1 and 1/2 km from El Castillo fort, clashed with a column of the oppressors of our people. The column was attacked with rifle fire and M-79 grenade launchers. Despite the fact that the column outnumbered our forces, the enemy did not offer much resistance and preferred to withdraw to its fort, but not before suffering serious casualties that included 13 dead and several wounded.

Without totalitarism or a return to the past!

EPS Allegedly Mines Choluteca

PA041815 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 0130 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] We recently reported a new aggression by the Nicaraguan Sandinist People's Army [EPS] near the La Flor farm [word indistinct] in the El Cumbo municipality, where it penetrated several kilometers into Honduras and stole approximately 900 head of cattle owned by Mrs Adriana Guevara de Valladares and by a cooperative. More than a month has passed, farmer Manuel Valladares told us, and nothing positive has resulted from protests to the Foreign Ministry, despite the fact that the stolen cattle are still in Nicaragua. As a finishing touch, our informant said, the EPS, in an attempt to prevent the inhabitants of the La Flor sector from moving about, has mined the entire sector, which poses a serious danger to those who still have herds of cattle and horses. An inspection and investigation is needed in the sector to deactivate the booby traps, which would ease the tension among residents. Manuel Valladares hopes the government will be more energetic in recovering the stolen cattle.

UN ASKED TO CONDEMN AGGRESSION AGAINST NICARAGUA

FL041503 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Cuba has asked the UN Security Council to condemn the escalating aggression against Nicaragua, the mining of its ports, and the attempts to cause the failure of Latin American peace initiatives. Raul Roa Kouri, Cuba's permanent UN representative, demanded an end to maneuvers of intimidation against Nicaragua, the illegal crossing of Nicaraguan borders, and the Honduran military's increased subservience to the United States.

The Cuban representative stated that the Contadora Group members -- inspired with a true desire to find a real solution to Central America's problems -- should take urgent steps toward guaranteeing that all sides, especially the United States, demonstrate an authentic support for these proposals.

RIOS CALLS FOR DIALOGUE, NEGOTIATIONS IN GENEVA

FL042336 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Cuba has urged all parliamentarians in the world to assume their responsibility against [word indistinct] movements and to work for the establishment of a policy of dialogue and negotiations. In a speech at a regular session of the 71st conference of the Inter-Parliamentarian Union being held in Geneva, Switzerland, Cuban delegate Ramiro E. Rios noted the harm caused by the growing arms race to the economies of underdeveloped countries. He condemned the U.S. interventionist policy as evidenced in Grenada, the bombardments in Lebanon, the alliance with South Africa, and the aggressiveness in Central America.

The Cuban representative referred to the Soviet proposals dealing with disarmament, and criticized the U.S. adverse stance which refuses to make concrete commitments and deploys new nuclear missiles.

BASIC INDUSTRIES MINISTER IN USSR FOR MEETINGS

FL041835 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, has met today with Marcos Portal, Cuba's minister of basic industries, in the Soviet Union. Lionel Soto, Secretariat member of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and Cuba's ambassador to the USSR, was also present, and they discussed the development of technical-scientific cooperation between the two countries.

CASTRO PRESIDES AT CEREMONY HONORING YOUTH

FL050029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] The ceremony of presentation of the flag of honor of the Union of Young Communists, UJC, as well as the Julio Antonio Mella Order and the Abel Santamaria and Jose Antonio Echeverria Medals has just concluded at the Protocol Hall of Cubanacan. The presentation was made in honor of the 22d and 23d anniversaries of the establishement of the UJC and the Jose Marti Pioneer Organization, respectively.

During the ceremony, 18 centers, among them 2 rank and file committees [not further identified] in Angola and 1 in Ethiopia, were presented the awards.

The UJC National Committee also announced that 49 youths had competed for the order and medals previously mentioned. Of these, 19 have fulfilled or are fulfilling internationalist missions.

Commander in chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, chaired the solemn ceremony. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and other members of the Politburo presented the order and medals to the 49 outstanding youths.

NEW EGYPTIAN, PHILIPPINE AMBASSADORS RECEIVED

FL050155 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] At 1530 GMT today, Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, received in solemn audience His Excellency Hassan Al-Abadi who presented his credentials accrediting him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Participating in the ceremony was Comrade Jose R. Viera Linares, foreign minister ad interim.

At 1610 GMT today, Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, received in solemn audience His Excellency Sime D. Hidalgo who presented his credentials accrediting him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Philippines.

RAUL CASTRO ATTENDS DEFENSE ZONE EXERCISE

FL041450 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1208 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The inhabitants of San Cristobal, Pinar del Rio Province, yesterday gave a practical demonstration of the work of the defense zones in time of war. Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party Central Committee and FAR minister, observed the demonstration. Raul was accompanied by party leaders and top FAR officers.

When they arrived in San Cristobal the guests were met by the provincial Defense Council, headed by its president, Orlando Lugo Fonte, alternate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party provincial committee.

During the demonstration, the initiative, combativeness, and extraordinary zeal that the masses show in matters related to defense were all demonstrated.

During the demonstration, the FAR delegation and FAR minister spoke with residents of the defense zones, whom they congratulated for their good work, reiterating that by following the guidelines of our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, we are preparing ourselves -- should it ever become necessary -- to fight a people's war.

RODRIGUEZ, VEIGA CHAIR CTC ASSESSMENT MEETING

FL050051 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriquez and Roberto Veiga, member and alternate member of the party Politburo, respectively, have chaired at the building of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] the annual assessment meeting of the National Public Administration Workers Union, during which 41 workers of the sector were proclaimed national vanguard.

For the 2d consecutive year, Pinar del Rio Province has been selected the best in public administration and will host the national ceremony marking the Day of the Public Administration Workers.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez made the closing remarks at the meeting.

YOUTH FESTIVAL PREPARATORY COMMITTEE ORGANIZED

FL041920 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The National Preparatory Committee for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students has been organized in our capital. Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, will preside over the committee. This major world youth event will be held in the summer of 1985 in Moscow, capital of the USSR.

The National Preparatory Committee of the 12th festival will have the following vice presidents: Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, and Jesus Montane Oropesa, both of whom are alternate members of the Politburo; and Jose Ramon Fernandez, party Central Committee member and vice president of the Council of Ministers. Carlos Lage, alternate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Union of Young Communists, will hold the post of secretary. The committee will have another 57 members drawn from political and mass organizations.

It was announced at the meeting that fostering the outdoor camping plan during this year and publicizing the situation of young people in capitalist countries in contrast to socialist countries are activities proposed for the celebration of the event and the International Youth Year.

NEW GUINEA GOVERNMENT RELEASES 2D COMMUNIQUE

PA050116 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] The so-called Military Committee for National Redress, which today took over power in Guinea, has announced in a second communique broadcast over Radio Conakry that all of the political prisoners who were arrested arbitrarily are going to be released. The communique also says that the Committee upholds the principles of the UN Charter, the OAU, and of nonalignment.

In a similar communique released earlier, the Committee praised the foreign policies of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who died on 27 March, but pointed out that his 26-year rule was marked by widespread corruption, mainly among the members of his family.

The communique added that a curfew has been imposed from 2200 to 0600 hours, and that the Guinea borders have been closed. It also announced that the democratic party created by Sekou Toure has been dissolved, and that the Constitution has been suspended.

Other reports from Conakry say that nothing is known about Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui, who temporarily assumed the presidency following Sekou Toure's demise.

COUNCIL REVEALS SALVADORAN ELECTION RESULTS

PA040240 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] The Central Electoral Council of El Salvador has released the final official results of the 25 March presidential elections, won by Christian Democratic candidate Jose Napoleon Duarte. The Electoral Council reported that Duarte obtained 14 percent more votes than his closest adversary, ultrarightist Roberto d'Aubuisson, but failed to obtain the required majority to be proclaimed president. Both contenders will have to go to a second round.

Meanwhile, in San Salvador, Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas paid tribute to his predecessor, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, assassinated a little over 4 years ago. The prelate said that Msgr Romero had been a defender of the people's aspirations for freedom. The archbishop of San Salvador charged that the death squads have recently increased their criminal activities. He condemned the death of 13 persons in the past week, including several women.

FMLN-FDR MEMBER ON SALVADORAN ELECTIONS

PA040449 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] The Salvadoran elections are part of a U.S. scheme for a military solution to the conflict in that Central American country, said (Antonio Cabrera), member of the FMLN-FDR of El Salvador. (Cabrera) made his statement before the Latin American Unity Congress [Congreso de Unidad Latinoamerican] under way in Medellin, Colombia, which is debating the topic "Central America and the Caribbean for Peace."

(Cabrera) added that with the elections held in the latter part of March and the second round to elect the Salvadoran president, the United States intends to satisfy a formality regarding the existence of a constitutional government which, in the face of the advance of the rebel forces, could request the direct military intervention of Washington.

The Salvadoran representative added that the rebel forces through untold sacrifices have gained control of large portions of the country, which at present constitute one-third of the national territory.

SALVADORAN PARATROOPERS FLEE FROM REBEL CLASH

FL041607 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Salvadoran guerrillas surrounded 700 of the regime's paratroopers, causing more than 50 casualties during heavy fighting that has taken place north of Barrios City, San Miguel Department. The guerrilla station, Radio Venceremos, reported that the Army suffered 12 dead and 41 wounded during the attack. The report also stated that guerrilla forces had forced the disbanded paratrooper battalion to flee.

Meanwhile, other radio stations have reported that Colonel Socrates Yanez, chief of the Salvadoran Defense Ministry Department of Logistics, has died during a shoot-out in downtown San Salvador. According to reports, Yanez and a national guardsman who was guarding Yanez's house shot at three armed civilians who were passing by the house and who turned out to be Salvadoran police inspectors.

HONDURAS' SUAZO MEETS WITH ARMED FORCES COUNCIL

FL041632 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1250 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The president of Honduras has met in the Honduran capital with the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces. It is rumored that General Walter Lopez will replace the ousted Gustavo Alverez.

According to reliable sources who cite a Honduran radio broadcast, General Alvarez was ordered on Saturday to sign his letter of resignation by Major Israel Navarro, who hastened the process by placing the muzzle of a pistol at the temple of the then chief of the Honduran Armed Forces.

It has been reported that General Paul Gorman, chief of the U.S. Southern Command with headquarters in Panama, is beginning a visit to Honduras today. During his visit, Gorman will meet with President Roberto Suazo Cordova, who has held the position of chief of the Honduran Armed Forces since General Gustavo Alvarez was removed.

OUSTED HONDURAN CHIEF ADMITS TO ABUSE OF POWER

PA040300 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] In his letter of resignation, General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez reveals having engaged in abuse of power and states that he was removed under pressure from his subordinate commands. In the letter, published in Tegucigalpa, General Alvarez noted that the units of the various commands of the Armed Forces asked him to resign, charged him with abuse of power, and blamed him for the excesses of his subordinates.

The Office of Information of the Ministry of the Presidency of Honduras revealed that the inspector general of the Armed Forces, General Antonio Rosales, has resigned. Rosales is the fifth ranking officer to resign since Saturday, when the Honduran military high command was reorganized.

At this point, only the commander of the Air Force, General Walter Lopez, remains. According to unconfirmed reports, General Lopez could be appointed to replace General Martinez as commander in chief of the Honduran Army.

In San Jose, the Costa Rican Government authorized General Alvarez Martinez to give a news conference in that capital on Tuesday.

START OF U.S. -HONDURAN MANEUVERS ANNOUNCED

PA040242 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] The beginning on Sunday of the Hondruan-U.S. Grenadier I military maneuvers has been officially announced in Tegucigalpa. Previously, on learning of the military reorganization in one Honduran Army command, U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte had declared that the Grenadier I exercises would continue as scheduled.

In practice the maneuvers began Sunday, 25 March, with the arrival in San Pedro Sula of the first contingent of a U.S. engineer battalion entrusted with the construction of the military airports of Samastran and Cucuyagua, the former close to the Nicaraguan border. Construction of the two air terminals reportedly is the first phase of the exercises, which will conclude on 30 May. Both airports are to be used for tactical actions in the second phase of the maneuvers from 23 May through 30 June, when the maneuvers will be concluded.

DEPUTY CONDEMNS CRITICISM OF SENATE PRESIDENT

FL041655 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Deputy Tomas Hernandez Alberto has described as opportunistic and inconsiderate those statements made by lawyer Fulgencio Espinal in referring to the divisive effect of the Senate president on the National Congress.

Hernandez Alberto said that Senate President Jacobo Majluta's history as a militant member of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [Partido Revolucionario Dominicano, PRD] has been that of a soldier searching for unity. Majluta's life has been that of a politician; he has sacrificed everything so that the party will continue united. Majuluta has even sacrificed favorable political opportunities for himself in order that cohesion be maintained, said Deputy Hernandez Alberto. He added that he could not say the same thing for some of the PRD's supporters.

Hernandez Alberto stated that the best example of a concern for party unity and discipline had taken place at the leadership's national plenum, which took place recently.

PCD HOLDS CONGRESS, NOTES LOW MEMBERSHIP

FL281755 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 17 Mar 84 pp 1, 11

[Article by Saul Pimentel]

[Excerpts] The outgoing Central Committee of the Dominican Communist Party (PCD) yesterday disclosed that the growth of that organization in the past 5 years has been "well below" expectations and the potential of its members. In a report read by Narciso Isa Conde at the opening of the PCD Third Congress, the Central Committee noted that in comparison with the registration of members in the wake of the previous congress held in early 1979, "the organizational balance shows an overall growth of a little less than 29 percent."

It added that this growth is "well below our expectations and the possibilities offered by an increase in influence and support we have gained because of the national and international policy developed by the PCD over that same period of time." It said that disproportions and imbalances stemming from a combination of limited progress, stagnation, and backsliding in various regions and areas of the country resulted in that "limited growth."

"In all these regions the number of candidates for membership is less than the number of members, thus indicating our poor ability to increase our membership," the report added.

The Central Committee cited as shortcomings the fact that many candidates for membership are kept at that status for a long time and that some members do not meet basic requirements or do the work needed to remain in that category. "In general, there is a turnover that results in instability," it noted.

It stated that it is evident that the flow of people who approach the PCD with a desire to work within the party is "extraordinarily larger than our willingness and ability to make room for them in our struggle."

It also noted that in reality, the lack of party spirit, the low theoretical and political level of large sectors of the PCD, the delay in bringing its concepts and organizational methods up to date with new conditions and possibilities for development, the weaknesses in the implementation of work, the lack of regulations for tasks to increase party membership and the non-fulfillment of duties and established guidelines combine to shut the PCD doors to many people or to prompt the exit of others who joined the party and who could very well have stayed in it.

Congress Opening

The PCD Congress was opened with a ceremony in its offices located on Independence Avenue. This ceremony was attended by delegations from foreign communist parties, and leaders of the Dominican Leftist Front, as well as more than 300 delegates from everywhere in the country.

The reading of the report issued by the outgoing Central Committee was the only item on the agenda for the opening ceremony. The document was very long and contained a detailed account of the various local and international activities and efforts of the PCD Central Committee over the past 5 years. Foreign delegates were given the opportunity to read greeting messages in the afternoon session, following a noon recess. Later, time was devoted to discussion of the Central Committee report.

Guests at the event included Rafael -- Fafa -- Taveras, Esteban Diaz Jaquez, Wellington Ascanio Peterson Pieters, Jose Gonzalez Espinosa, union leader Francisco Antonio Santos, and Deputy Miguel Angel Velasquez Mainardi.